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National Conference Recognizes a Decade Of Southeast Asian Refugees in the US

Our Community Looks At the China Question

By TIM UYEKI

SAN FRANCISCO – A major national conference on Southeast Asian Refugees in the US was held November 21-23 at the University of SF. The conference, entitled "The First Decade 1975-1985," was hosted by the Refugee Resource Center of SF and jointly sponsored by USF and the Joint Committee on Refugee Resettlement and Immigration of the California legislature.

The conference attracted over 350 participants including 55 invited speakers from across the US. Michael Huynh, executive director of the Refugee Resource Center and conference chairman, explained that the two main purposes of the conference were to commemorate a decade of Indochinese refugee migration to the US and to bring together representatives of organizations and individuals involved in all phases of resettlement, from government policymakers, providers, and researchers to refugees. By examining the issues and events of the past 10 years, Huynh hopes that "policies will result from the conference," so that problems inherent in past policies can be identified and corrected. A book consisting of papers presented by panelists will be prepared to ensure wider access to resettlement issues.

In the welcoming address, Huynh indicated that the timing of the conference—a week before Thanksgiving—was not a coincidence, and thanked the American people on behalf of the "silent majority of Southeast Asian refugees" for their efforts in resettling over 800,000 refugees who fled the communist takeover of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The total population of Indochinese refugees in the US, including children born here as citizens, is estimated to range from 900,000 to 1.4 million people. Approximately 40% of the Indochinese refugees have been resettled in California alone.

FIRST THANKSGIVING ON AMERICAN SOIL

(L. to R.) Joseph Wong, A That Chieng, and Michael La, all Chinese from Vietnam, are among the 150 schoolchildren at SF's Chinese Education Center on Merchant St. who are celebrating their first Thanksgiving in the US. Also pictured is Principal Caroline Hee. For the 17th straight year, the school for non-English-speaking newcomers aged 6 to 10 is teaching the kids about the holiday by showing them how to prepare their own Thanksgiving luncheon of turkey and all the trimmings, including stuffing, pumpkin pie, and candied yams. The luncheon was held Nov. 26 at the First Chinese Baptist Church in Chinatown. For the occasion, the kids wore Indian headdresses and Pilgrim hats. Caroline Hee said, "When you think about it, they're like the Pilgrims of 1985." (Photo by Max Millard)

UNAWARE

Lionel Rosenblatt, formerly the US refugee coordinator with the State Department in Bangkok, described how top-level US government officials were grossly unaware of the need for an evacuation of Indochinese who had served US interests prior to the fall of Phnom Penh and Saigon. With the situation in South Vietnam worsening, "there was a growing recognition that Vietnamese might have to be evacuated, but there was no planning." That over 50,000 Vietnamese were evacuated from Saigon was due to the heroic resistance efforts by South Vietnamese forces, luck, pressure exerted upon the Soviet Union to delay the invasion of Saigon by the North Vietnamese, and the closure of Saigon to refugees from the countryside, according to Rosenblatt. Furthermore, he noted, "while we were late in recognizing the need for the refugee exodus, we were stunningly unaware of the continuing refugee flow, believing that it was a one-time-only basis."

A. J. Langguth, Saigon Bureau chief for the *New York Times* in 1965, severely criticized the "shameful last days" and faulted Ambassador Martin for maintaining the optimism that Saigon was not in danger. In particular, Langguth hopes that lessons from this experience have been learned in the event of a need to evacuate El Salvador or the Philippines in the future.

Many panelists stressed the importance of resettlement in maintaining and protecting the framework of temporary or "first asylum" for political refugees. Since voluntary repatriation or regional resettlement is virtually impossible for the Indochinese refugees who have fled to (officially designated) refugee camps, resettlement of refugees in a third country ensures that new refugees will have access to temporary asylum in theory. Problems that persist are the hundreds of thousands of refugees spread out along the Thai-Cambodian border in makeshift camps and the refugees who have spent over seven years in some camps.

Federal policy on refugee resettlement over the last decade was attacked by refugee professional providers and refugees. Wells Klein, executive director of the American Council for the Nationalities Services, characterized federal policymaking for resettlement as "ad hoc, impromptu, and reactive." Than Pok, executive director of the United Cambodian Community in Long Beach, stated that the federal policy to disperse refugees all over the US to minimize the impact upon communities was not directed at assimilation of refugees. This "dispersal policy" failed to consider the need for families, relatives, and clan members to be together, resulting in massive secondary migration to other states, especially California. Klein argued that the formalization of the resettlement process by passage of the Refugee Act of 1980 established a series of bureaucracies that are unnecessary, escalated the costs of the system, and rigidified it rather than making it adaptable to refugees' needs.

FEDERAL POLICY

Though many participants called for a more coherent US refugee policy, some speakers did not believe this would be possible. Dennis Gallagher, who is executive director of the Refugee Policy Group, a research organization, listed three reasons why this is improbable. He cited the short time frame in which refugee policies have been formulated, the changeability of programs, and the absence of a refugee policy formulating center. Temporary balances and truces are always occurring. He called for federal policy to consider the three phases of admission, resettlement, and adaptation and assimilation. Instead of federal policy that focuses upon limiting spending on refugee programs, Gallagher believes that coherent public policy which reflects the public interest toward refugees is needed. Reverend Nicholas DiMarzio of the US Catholic Conference claimed that federal policymaking is moving toward "an elite model" which excludes the refugee constituency. Instead, service providers serve as advocates.

In a submitted statement, state senator Paul Carpenter noted that one out of 29 SF residents is a Southeast Asian refugee. He called for more incorporation of state and local concerns in federal policy and added that it is important to develop the refugees' ability to take responsibility for themselves and to define where to let go. Ed Nathan, executive director of the Zellerbach Family Fund, stressed the need for refugees to be represented at all levels of service.

WELFARE DEPENDENCY

Phil Hawkes, the director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), which administers refugee resettlement programs at the federal level, is concerned with the high welfare dependency rate of refugees. Citing progress in the efforts of the federal government, Hawkes does not believe that many changes in laws or programs will occur.

San Francisco attorney Robert Rubin called for refugees to use the legal system to respond to arbitrary and discriminating policies. Noting that refugees are generally wary of confrontations with the government, Rubin feels that it is important for refugees to be made aware of their legal rights. He cited recent examples of legal challenges that have been initiated on behalf of refugees. A federal circuit court of appeals just recently declared that the Office of Refugee Resettle-

Continued on page 13

Sophie Wong Appointed Member of Med Quality Review Committee

SACRAMENTO - Gov. George Deukmejian last week announced the appointments of Sophie Wong of Monterey Park and Alice Keshishian of LA as members of the 11th District Medical Quality Review Committee, Board of Medical Quality Assurance.

Wong, 48, has been the president of Angeland, Inc. and owner of Pan Pacific Enterprises, a firm dealing in investments, marketing and international trade. She is director of the South Cal Chinese Business Association, director of Golden Security Thrift and Loan, and an advisory director of Omni Bank.

Keshishian, 67, is a professor at LA Valley College.

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PRC Policy Toward Overseas Chinese

By EAST/WEST STAFF

In sharp contrast to the view of the KMT regime in Taiwan, the policy of the People's Republic of China (PRC) toward the Overseas Chinese over the past three decades has been one of identification or integration with local people in the countries of residence.

KMT POLICY

The KMT policy toward Overseas Chinese is imbedded in its Nationality Law of 1929 which adopted the principle of *jus sanguinis*: any person born of a Chinese father, or of a Chinese mother where the nationality of the father is unknown or indeterminate, is a Chinese citizen, regardless of place of birth.

On this basis, the KMT government in Taiwan justifies its extensive involvements in Overseas Chinese communities worldwide, its demand for loyalty and its use of them as an instrument of foreign policy. In addition, the government regards jurisdiction over Chinese abroad as its right and responsibility.

"In this view," as Stephen Fitzgerald, an authority on Overseas Chinese policy, observes, "foreign governments should concede the right of Overseas Chinese not only to give their allegiance to the Chinese (KMT) government and perform such acts of loyalty as flying the Chinese (KMT) flag or singing the Nationalist anthem, but also to conform, under the direction of diplomatic and consular officials or overseas branches of the KMT, with the regulations and policies for the (KMT) government."

The assassination of Chinese American journalist Henry Liu and the arrest of LA-publisher Lee Ya-ping are two recent examples of this KMT policy at work.

NATIONALITY

In contrast, the PRC policy of integration with local people sets forth three complementary policies dealing with nationality, non-interference and resettlement.

On the nationality question, the PRC denounces dual citizenship and advocates naturalization of Overseas Chinese, if permitted, in their countries of residence.

This directive issued by the First National People's Congress in Febrauary 1957 is typical: "The broad masses of Overseas Chinese resident abroad must now put aside any reservations, and, on the principle of free choice, choose local nationality. They must live and work in peace in the countries of residence, actively cooperate and coexist with the local people, and strive for the peace, happiness, and prosperity, of the countries in which they live."

Elsewhere the PRC government frequently states that "those who choose local nationality are no longer Chinese nationals; they must be loyal to the country of their choice."

NON-INTERFERENCE

As for those Overseas Chinese who are unwilling or unable legally to become naturalized citizens of their countries of residence, the PRC considers them as Chinese nationals, urges them to respect local laws, customs and religious beliefs, and prohibits them from interfereing with local politics.

These people are treated as citizens of China traveling abroad, entitled to full protection of the Chinese government, to the extent possible.

RESETTLEMENT

For those Overseas Chinese who are persecuted or compelled to leave their countries of residence, such as Chinese in Malaya in the 1950s, in India and Indonesia in the 1960s, and in Vietnam and Cambodia in the 1970s, the PRC is prepared to accept their return to China and to resettle them.

As Fang Fang, deputy director of the Central United Front Work Department said in 1959, "The government is resolved and prepared to receive compatriots returning from abroad. Regardless of whether there are 500,000, one million, or several million, they will all be welcome. We have the capacity, and have made preparations for the work of receiving them."

The anti-Chinese laws and anti-Chinese riots in several Southeast Asian countries in the past three decades have forced several hundred thousand Chinese to seek refuge in China. The most recent example is China's acceptance of 280,000 ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam in 1978.

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EDITORIAL

CHINA'S LINKS TO THE CHINESE IN AMERICA

Part of the history of the Chinese in America is the story of how the fate of China has affected the Chinese Americans. The politics, the economic well-being, the wars and conflicts in China have had a direct relation to the number of immigrants coming from China, the political and cultural life in our community, as well as the concern and aspirations of many Chinese Americans.

During the past decade, while some Chinese Americans applauded the internal changes in China, others were frustrated with the overseas Chinese policies of Beijing and Taipei. Before the downfall of the Gang of Four in China, for a long period it was almost a "crime" to have overseas relatives. Needless to say, many family members of overseas Chinese living in China suffered. Ethnic Chinese in many Southeast Asian countries also blamed China's previous hard-line policy for their own mistreatments.

As for Taipei, Chinese Americans found its dual citizenship concept dated and indeed harmful for overseas Chinese as well as the Nationalists' own foreign policy and survival. Taipei's long arm seeking influence and control of overseas Chinese communities is impractical, ineffective and creating division and resentment in the communities.

Frustration with developments on both Mainland and Taiwan have given voice to some community members' call for severing our ties to the ancestral nation. Although we understand their despair and their eagerness to merge with the larger community, we feel that it is impossible to ignore China. Regardless of one's own political orientation and cultural preferences, events in China will continue to have an effect on us.

No doubt that our focus should first and foremost be on our own community here in the United States. It is also important for us to study and understand what's happening in China.

Bamboo Gang Connected To Murder Plot

MONTEREY PARK - United Bamboo Gang leaders in Southern California plotted to murder two Monterey Park police detectives, authorities said on Nov. 19.

The information was uncovered by FBI agents in New York city during the summer. Indictments against 12 people, including United Bamboo leaders were announced in October with arrests made in Los Angeles, Houston and New York.

The connection between those arrested and threats against Monterey Park officers was announced by police Chief John Elder and FBI officials in New York.

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Taiwan's Officer Describes Rights, Restrictions of Overseas Chinese

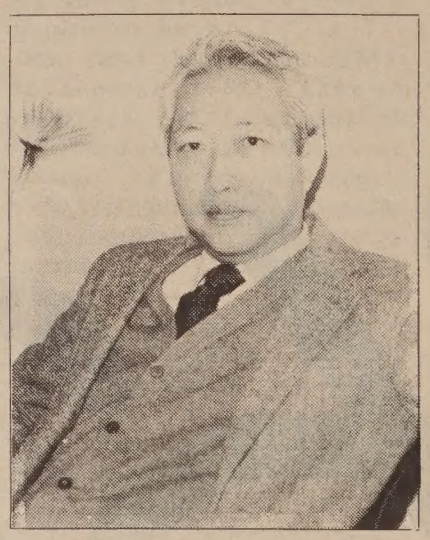
By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - Since 1979, when President Jimmy Carter broke diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (Taiwan), the island has been represented in the US by the Coordination Council for North American Affairs.

The Council now has offices in 11 major US cities. Its lavish, tastefully decorated SF office at 555 Montgomery St. serves all the functions of a consulate and tourist agency combined, providing passports, visas, travel brochures, and other free publications reflecting official policies of the Taiwan government.

The affable Calvin Chen, director of public information since he arrived from Rome three months ago, describes the Coordination Council as "the official, unofficial representative of the Republic of China in the United States." A fourth-generation Chinese from Indonesia, he moved to Taiwan during his college years and became a citizen.

In an interview with E/W last week, Chen answered a wide range of questions and, in areas where he was uncertain, referred this reporter



Calvin Chen

to government publications.

According to the official line, the Communist government on the mainland is not recognized, and both mainland and Taiwan make up the Republic of China. Taiwan is officially the island province of the Republic of China.

NO RELATIONSHIP

One publication says: "The Republic of China has no relationship with the Chinese Communist Party or regime, but compatriots on the mainland are regarded as friends, not enemies. Any relationship with the Chinese Communists is impossible."

However, "if the political, social, and cultural gaps between the Chinese mainland and free China continues to narrow, the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature. The obstacle to reunification will be reduced naturally with the passage of time."

Chen said that despite the lack of direct contact between Taiwan and the mainland, tourists are allowed to visit both places in a single trip to Asia.

"We welcome this kind of case," said Chen. "Let the tourists judge for themselves, to make the comparison. Only with your own eyes can you make the comparison."

On the other hand, added Chen, "the Taiwan government has forbidden anyone holding a Republic of China passport to go on the mainland. And someone holding a passport from the People's Republic of China can't visit Taiwan."

According to Chen, anyone of Chinese descent is eligible for Taiwan citizenship. Although the US does not recognize dual citizenship, Taiwan does. Therefore, a Taiwan citizen who gains American citizenship is still considered a Taiwan citizen until he formally renounces his citizenship. This can be done by filing an application available through the Coordination Council office, but it is not a quick and simple process.

TAIWAN LAW

Asked whether Taiwan citizens who have become

"You have to abide by Chinese law since you are a Chinese citizen -- even if you're in another country."

permanent US residents are subject to Taiwan law in the US, Chen said, "You have to abide by the Chinese law since you are a Chinese citizen -- even if you're in another country."

The only condition under which American citizens are denied visas to visit Taiwan, said Chen, is "if there's an act of sedition. There are perhaps some of them that the government won't allow to go back -- the diehards."

The US now has almost 26,000 students from Taiwan -- more than it has from any other country. During the 1983-84 academic year, overseas Chinese students in Taiwan numbered nearly 15,000, of whom some 13,000 were enrolled in colleges and universities.

The educational system in Taiwan is fiercely competitive: free public schooling lasts for just nine years, while progress through senior high school and college requires passing examinations.

Taiwan has long suffered from the loss of its top graduate students to foreign countries, especially the US.

BRAIN DRAIN

"People say this is a brain drain for us -- that we cannot provide them with jobs so they can't come back," said Chen. "Now the facilities are much better in Taiwan. We have a lot more jobs in high tech. Between 1979 and 1984, more than 5,300 graduate students (Ph.D's and MA's) came back to Taiwan from abroad."

Taiwan's standard of living is second only to Japan's as the highest in Asia, with a per capita income slightly over $3,000. Chen admitted that one reason for the remarkable economic progress was the $1.5 billion in US aid from 1951 to 1965. But he expressed pride that Taiwan herself asked that the aid be terminated 20 years ago.

Although its population of 19 million is less than five percent of the mainland's population, Taiwan had a total of $52 billion in trade last year, compared to $48 billion for the mainland. In that year, Taiwan's trade surplus was $8.5 billion. The US was the largest purchaser of Taiwan goods (49 percent) and the second largest supplier of imports (after Japan) with 23 percent.

Nevertheless, the trade gap with the US is not so wide as often perceived, because many products sold to

"We are the fifth largest trading partner of the US and the 11th largest exporting nation in the world."

the US are made in American-invested factories.

Chen claimed that "we are the fifth largest trading partner of the US and the 11th largest exporting nation in the world."

INVESTMENTS

Taiwan encourages investments by those who also invest in mainland China.

"Phillips, the Dutch company, is one example," said Chen. "It invests in both countries. There are no restrictions, provided you're not doing any subversive activities."

In 1983 alone, foreign investment in Taiwan totalled $404.5 million. Japan provided the highest investment (52.4%), followed by the US.

Chen was asked what effect China's treatment of Hong Kong will have on Taiwan.

"Hong Kong depends on us now," said Chen. "Because if the Communists treat Hong Kong well, they want to be able to say to us, 'Look what happened to Hong Kong,' Our existence is good for Hong Kong."

Food, Agriculture Department Asks Asians For Help

SACRAMENTO - The California Department of Food and Agriculture requested on Nov. 19 that California residents from Southeast Asia stop importing or using any citrus plants, leaves or seeds from their native homelands.

All fresh, frozen, or dried citrus material received from other countries is prohibted whether it comes by mail or is carried by person. Its very presence in this state is against the law, primarily since the leaves and plants may carry a bacterium that causes citrus canker disease, which can spread rapidly and for which there is no cure.

Citrus canker disease has existed for many years in Southeast Asia's citrus plantings. Many recent Southeast Asian immigrants use the leaves of the citrus plant, Citrus hystrix, as a condiment for some of their traditional foods.

The plant is commonly called Kaffir lime leaves, Purut leaves, Bai-ma-grood or dried lemon leaves. Other common names for this leaf include Kansi, Samuyao, Kalpi, Biasong, Shangyuan, Alemow, Djerook pooroot, Kabuyao (Philippine), Kopahan, Among pong, Don gan, Moli Kurikuri, and two Vietnamese names; La chanh and La chanh-Xa.

Dr. Alfred Wong Wins Physics Society Award

LOS ANGELES - Dr. Alfred Wong , professor of physics at UCLA, recently received the 1985 American Physics Society Award for excellence in plasma physics research. He applied self-focusing and collapse of Langmuir Waves in his experiments and proved the theory and experiment feasible.

CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

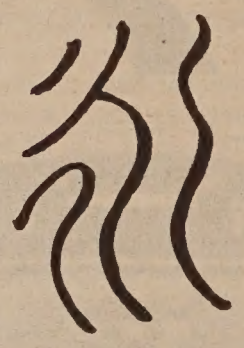
ETERNAL

Mandarin Yǔng Cantonese Wíng

If you detect a similarity between the characters "eternal"(永)and "water"(水), you are correct. The ancient scripts of both words depicted the flow of water.The continuous and unceasing flow of water in a river gives the sense of eternity.

Look at the character carefully. You'll find that it embodies several types of calligraphic strokes,such as the dot, the hook, the horizontal and vertical lines, the curved and the slanted strokes, etc.Altogether,eight different types of strokes are found here. The Chinese called it (永字八法)and teachers of calligraphy use it to teach beginning students.

To convey the concept



of eternity, the Chinese use both the dimensions of time duration (永久) and distance (永遠).

"Eternal year"(永年) means longevity."Eternal life"(永生) has the same meaning in both English and Chinese.Lasting peace is "eternal peace" (永安), and "eternal world"(永世) refers to the endless ages. All these augur so well that you probably would want to use them for your company or store's name.

Well,there is a slight problem...many of them have already been used by funeral parlors.

By GORDON LEW
(All rights reserved)

Peninsula Group Plans Walk & Run In Palo Alto

PALO ALTO - A five kilometer "fun walk" and a ten kilometer run along the Palo Alto Baylands will be held Sunday, December 15 at 10 am.

The sponsors of the event are the Chinese Community Center of the Peninsula and the General Joseph Swing Chapter of the 11th Airborne "Angels" Division Association.

Pre-registration (by Dec. 7) fees are $3 for the 10k run and $2 for the 5k walk. Fees are $1 higher for registration on race day.

Start and finish is at the Palo Alto Bayland Athletic Center (Geng Road and Embarcadero). For info, contact CCCP-Angels of Mercy Run & Walk, c/o Dale Yee, P.O. Box 60702, Palo Alto, Ca 94306.

The Future of Taiwan: Views From Taipei and Beijing

Taiwan: A View from Beijing

(Editor's Note: Last week, E/W published excerpts from an article on the future of Taiwan from the perspective of Yu-Ming Shaw, an observer from Taipei. In this second part of the series, E/W preents the view from Beijing. Both articles are reprinted with the permission of Foreign Affairs *magazine, Summer 1985. Copywrite 1985 by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.)*

By GUO-CANG HUAN

The coming decade will be critical for Taiwan, and for its relationship to the Chinese mainland. Taibei (Taipei) will face the difficult problem of succession to President Jiang (Chiang Ching-kuo), its economic development will meet new and serious challenges, and its relations with the PRC will evolve -- in one direction or another.

Developments in Taiwan-PRC relations will continue to influence the Sino-American relationship and the political structure of East Asia. Relations between the two governments claiming to rule over China, however, will increasingly depend on the interaction between Beijing (Peking) and Taibei themselves, rather than on Washington and other international players.

Three related factors determine the texture of this interaction: the policies evolving in Beijing, international developments on Taiwan, and the international environment.

POLICIES

The most important influence on Taibei's relationship with the mainland is, of course, Beijing itself. PRC policy toward Taibei has changed significantly since Mao's death in September 1976, and especially since Deng Xiaoping's consolidation of power three years later. The new policy has three components: an effort to reduce tensions and convince Taibei to come to the negotiating table; a parallel strategy of pressuring Taibei to talk with Beijing; and the policy of setting limits to constrain Taibei's behavior.

During the past several years, Beijing has offered Taibei several proposals for reunification. These proposals, including Deng Xiaoping's recent "one state, two systems" proposal, allow Taibei to maintain its social and economic system, its armed forces and its unofficial ties with foreign countries. In return for promising not to interfere in Taibei's internal affairs, Beijing expects Taibei to give up its claim to represent all of China and agree to become a "special administrative region" of China.

EXCHANGE

Beijing has repeatedly suggested direct exchange of mail and travel between the two sides. Beijing has also stated that it is prepared to open its market to Taiwan's exports, allow Taiwan to invest on the mainland, and to provide Taibei natural resources, including oil.

Beijing has accorded good treatment to former officials of the government party, the Kuomintang (KMT), and to others who have relatives on Taiwan, and has encouraged its scholars and students abroad to contact their colleagues from Taiwan. In the international community, Beijing has allowed Taibei to return to many world organizations under the name of "Chinese Taipei" or "China-Taiwan."

The PRC's offer of reunification is sweetened by its remarkable internal reform program, its expanded cooperation with the West, and its flexibility and sensitivity in handling the Hong Kong issue. But Taibei is still publicly critical of Beijing's overtures. It takes the position that the PRC's current reforms will collapse; it views Beijing's efforts to improve ties with the West as a strategy to isolate Taiwan; and it does not recognize the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong.

EFFECT

Despite this rigid posture in Taibei, Beijing's policies have had some effect on the island. The PRC's ongoing political and economic reforms have strongly influenced public opinion, especially among Taiwan intellectuals, businessmen and technocrats. International press coverage of the reform program and direct contacts between Taiwan and mainland Chinese students and scholars have provided a perspective different from that of the KMT's anti-PRC propaganda, reducing the old hostility toward Beijing.

This has already created dissent over Taibei's long-standing policy of the "Three Nos" -- no contacts, no negotiations and no compromises toward Beijing. The views -- openly expressed -- of dissenting intellectuals and politicians have strengthened liberal tendencies within the KMT and provided an impetus to search for alternatives to the present hard-line policies.

Beijing's increasingly close ties with the West and Japan have worried those in Taiwan who believe that such ties will give Beijing increased leverage over Taibei and further isolate Taiwan from the international community. Actually, stronger ties with the West would reduce Beijing's incentive to try to take Taiwan by force, since such a move would damage those ties.

OBJECTIVES

Reunification with Taibei is one of the PRC government's three principal objectives, together with the economic reform program and its goal of freedom of action and independence from both the Soviet Union and the US.

As soon as the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong was initialed in September 1984, Deng Xiaoping expressed his willingness to adopt the Hong Kong model of "one state, two systems" to solve the Taiwan issue.

Nevertheless, Deng and Zhao Ziyang have repeatedly announced that Beijing is not willing to rule out the possibility of using force against Taibei if the latter continues to reject their proposals for reunification talks.

Finally, Beijing has put pressure on Washington to cut back its support of Taibei. The PRC has emphasized that the Taiwan issue is now the principal obstacle to the further development of Sino-American relations, and has demanded that Washington reduce and eventually stop its arms sales to Taibei and revoke the Taiwan Relations Act of April 1979, which defined the unofficial relations between the US and Taiwan following the end of diplomatic relations.

But Beijing may overestimate the role that Washington can play to encourage Taibei to negotiate with the PRC. Washington has reacted ambiguously to Beijing's pressure. On one hand it has indicated that it will not make further concessions to meet Beijing's demands for revocation on the Taiwan Relations Act or to rapidly reduce arms sales to Taibei.

On the other hand, the Reagan Administration has become more cautious in its dealings with Taiwan. Washington has repeatedly denied Taibei's requests to purchase highly sophisticated fighter planes. So far, therefore, Beijing has had some success in setting certain limits on US policy toward Taibei.

SKEPTICAL

Taibei has not softened its position in response to Beijing's inducements or threats and it probably will not do so in the near future. On the contrary, the pressure from the PRC has only made Taibei more skeptical of Beijing's parallel promises of non-intervention in Taiwan's internal affairs.

Under what conditions would Beijing use force to regain authority over Taiwan? Deng has set the following five: if Taibei leaned toward Moscow instead of Washington; if Taibei decided to develop nuclear wapons; if Taiwan claimed to be an independent state; if Taibei lost internal control as a result of the succession process; or if Taibei continued to reject reunification talks for "a long period of time."

The first three conditions are part of Beijing's policy to limit Taibei's freedom of action. Taibei is already on public record regarding these conditions. President Jiang (Chiang) has announced that Taibei will never lean toward Moscow, will never develop its own nuclear weapons, and will never claim to be an independent state.

The fourth condition -- internal disorder on Taiwan -- reflects Beijing's worries about a succession crisis in Taibei and a possible loss of KMT authority to the Taiwan Independence Movement (TIM), though the latter does not seem likely in the near future.

REJECTION

The last of Deng's conditions -- rejection of negotiations -- is the one that will ultimately be determined by Beijing's own evolving policy calculations. Some elements are constant: the costs of military action against Taiwan, even if it were only a blockade, would be very high.

Taibei has the capability to retaliate by attacking the entire east coast of the mainland, where over 70 percent of the PRC's industrial capacity is located. Politically, any military offensive would damage Beijing's expanded relations with the West and destroy the peaceful international environment that is essential to the process of modernization -- to which the Dengist leadership is committed.

Whether Washington would strengthen its support to Taibei under conditions of military pressure is still an open question. More important, public opinion on the mainland, especially among the young and the educated elite, has changed since Mao's death. People seem more interested in improving their living standards than in fighting a war, and a war would probably destroy the ongoing reform program. Beijing would therefore use force against Taibei only if there seemed to be no alternative.

SUCCESSION

The most important factor in Taiwan's domestic situation is the succession to President Jiang Jingguo. There is no clear and qualified successor. Jiang, now 76 years old and in failing health, has made several important personnel changes in the last year and a half. The succession has not, however, been clarified by these changes.

Many observers have speculated that the purpose of these shifts in personnel was to secure a strong position for President Jiang's son, Jiang Xiaowu. But he is not a member of the KMT Standing Commission of the Central Committee, the party's decision-making institution, nor has he made any significant contribution to Taiwan society or established an independent reputation.

Unlike his father, Xiaowu has never been well received by the technocratic establishment. His succession would be made even more difficult by the opposition of the dissident movement on Taiwan to the possiblity of yet another "dynastic succession."

In addition, widespread speculation has implicated Xiaowu in the assassination of Henry Liu, a Taiwan writer with American citizenship, in Daly City, California, last October. President Jiang's choice of Xiaowu as his sucessor, in sum, would probably increase political tensions, and might even undermine the political stability that the island has enjoyed over the past three decades.

POLITICS

Politics within the KMT range from liberal to conservative. The conservative camp has a strong hold in the military and in the security and party apparatus, especially in the Standing Commission. The liberals are stronger in economic affairs and public administration.

The liberal faction of the KMT has lost several import-

Cont'd on page 6

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The Future of Taiwan

Continued from page 5

ant posts over the last year, and it is unlikely to regain power in time for the succession struggle. Popular among technocrats, business circles, and the intellectual establishment, the liberal faction has very little influence within the army and intelligence forces.

Moreover, it is not a unified force and lacks a strong leader capable of coordinating different interest groups within the regime and society. The liberals are unlikely to gain dominance within the KMT Standing Commission, though the faction will continue to be influential in the policymaking process.

There is always a possiblity that the succession might result in joint rule by the army, the KMT conservative faction and the intelligence forces. Such a regime would be able to maintain political stability, at least temporarily.

It would, however, seriously reverse Taiwan's process of political pluralization. Tensions between the regime and the democracy movement, known as the Dang-wai (non-KMT) movement, would increase. It would also encourage intellectuals and technocrats to become further alienated from the regime. In the long run, it would be politically destabilizing.

PAINFUL

In any event, the succession process is likely to be painful and difficult. There are real possibilities of an upheaval, or the formation of a new dictatorship. In either case, Taibei would be likely to take a tougher position toward Beijing, at least temporarily, as the new regime would need an excuse for tightening political control.

The second challenge to political stability on the island is an accelerating process of social and political pluralization. The process, largely a result of Taiwan's economic growth during the past 30 years, has now reached a new stage.

On one hand, the Dang-wai has already become a strong opposition force in Taiwan's society, capable of significant popular mobilization against the regime. In the national elections of both 1980 and 1983, it gained roughly 30 percent of the total vote. It is backed by many businessmen, most of whom are native Taiwanese, and it has been highly critical of the KMT.

But it is not yet an alternative to the KMT because of the restrictive conditions of martial law which has been in force for more than 35 years. Moreover, the Dang-wai is particularly weak in its ideological appeal. Factionalism is another problem for the Dang-wai. It has never been, and probably will not be in the foreseeable future, a unified force.

INDEPENDENCE

The Taiwan Independence Movement (TIM) is another focus of dissent on the island. Many activists of the Dang-wai are members of the independence movement, but most of the TIM's activists now operate overseas, particularly in Japan and the US. The TIM has strong financial backing, mainly from wealthy native Taiwanese businessmen.

But the movement's political future may not be as bright as some American scholars believe. Like the Dang-wai, it is not a unified political force. Sharp political and ideological conflicts within the movement weaken its ability to challenge the KMT in any practical sense.

Even if neither the Dang-wai nor the TIM seems capable of replacing the KMT governmment on Taiwan, both can exert strong influence on Taibei's policy toward Beijing.

Lacking an effective institutionalized opposition, the ruling KMT continues to enjoy considerable support throughout Taiwan, due primarily to the success of its economic policy. Taiwan's remarkable economic growth has made it one of the most successful examples of economic development in the world.

But the island's export-orientated strategy has come under challenge -- both from industrial competitors such as the US and Japan, which have the advantage of superior technology and financial capacity -- and from other East Asian states, notably South Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and, most recently, mainland China, where labor costs are lower than in Taiwan. In addition, Washington has put strong pressure on Taibei to reduce its trade surplus with the US.

PRIORITY

Since the end of the 1970s, the government of Taiwan has placed high priority on shifting from a labor-intensive to a technology- and capital-intensive economy. However, this transformation has not been fully successful. Because of the island's uncertain political future, a large proportion (85 percent) of Taiwan's students studying abroad do not return, and businessmen are hesitant to invest in large-scale and long-term projects, preferring more stable overseas investments.

Furthermore, the island's large military budget has made it difficult for the government to increase investment in infrastructure and research and development. These structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities are unlikely to be overcome in the next decade.

Taiwan's economic problems and the increasing pressure from its business community -- which has been engaged in indirect and even direct trade with the mainland for years, and has been impressed by the results of Beijing's "open door" policy -- are strong inducements for the government to take a more conciliatory line toward Beijing in the future.

CLOCK OF HISTORY

Ronald Reagan's election in 1980 led the Taiwan government to hope, albeit briefly, that Washington might turn back the clock of history and restore official diplomatic ties with Taibei. Before August 1982, when the most recent US-PRC joint communique was signed, Sino-American ties were indeed in deep trouble. But the clock has not been turned back -- and it is unlikely to be.

In fact, Sino-American relations have solidified since the second half of 1982. While both Washington and Beijing have played down their need for strategic and military cooperation against Moscow, strategic consultations and military exchange programs between the PRC and the US have advanced.

Almost 14,000 Chinese students are now studying in the US and another several thousand in Western Europe and Japan. At least 60-70 percent of them will return to China and will have great influence on policymaking in various government and nongovernment institutions. The Dengist leadership in Beijing seems likely to continue this open door policy, and the positive trend in Sino-American relations is unlikely to be reversed.

Because shifts in the regional balance of power seem likely to favor the Soviet Union and its allies, notably Vietnam and India, Washington may need to increase its strategic cooperation with Beijing on regional security issues. This, in turn, could strengthen Beijing's bargaining position.

Taibei may find it increasingly difficult to participate in multilateral organizations unless it returns to the flexible policies it pursued up until the end of the 1984 Olympic Games. These included Taibei's efforts to regain its place in some 400 non-governmental organizations under the name "Chinese Taipei," a name that is acceptable to Beijing and which was used at the Olympics. In addition, Taibei reduced restrictions on trade between Taiwan and the mainland, and allowed greater public discussion within Taiwan about future relations with the PRC.

Following the Olympics, however, there was a sharp move away from these flexible policies. Yu Guohua, the new premier, and Zhu Fusong, the minister of foreign affairs, are among those who doubted that the flexible approach would in fact strengthen Taibei's position in the international community, and this group has gained the upper hand in policymaking. They believe that the model used in the Asian Development Bank -- which seats both Beijing, under the name of PRC, and Taibei, under the name ROC -- should be applied to other intergovernmental organizations.

As the result of this new rigidity, Taibei lost its seat last fall in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), one of the ten international governmental organizations to which Taibei still belonged. This inflexible approach, though criticized by many liberal KMT politicians, seems to have become the current strategy of the Taibei government in its efforts to reinforce its international position. At the same time, Taibei has reintroduced restrictions on trade with the mainland and on free discussion of the issue.

This policy is becoming less and less viable. Taiwan's neighbors (mainly Japan, South Korea and the ASEAN countries) will not support an inflexible approach by Taibei; most of them no longer even include Taiwan in their security and strategic planning. It is unlikely that Taibei will be able to apply the Asian Development Bank model to other international organizations, since Beijing is not willing to make any further concessions on this matter.

POLICY OPTIONS

Over the next decade, Taibei has four basic options. The first is to maintain its current policy in dealing with the changing world. This "cold-war" policy has the stated objective of "reunifying China under the Three People's Principles" (Nationalism, Democracy and People's Livelihood). It would reject direct trade with Beijing, limit indirect trade between the two sides, and further minimize informal contacts between the people on the mainland and on Taiwan.

Taibei would continue to compete with Beijing in international institutions, and would make every attempt to damage Sino-American relations. Internally, this policy would require further restrictions on the press and human rights. It would probably increase tensions, even provoke a confrontation, between Beijing and Taibei.

What if Taibei chose another option, and claimed independence? A policy of independence would change the nature of the relationship between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait; it would be perceived abroad as a conflict between two states rather than civil conflict within a sovereign nation. Taiwan's internal politics would be destabilized and the KMT would lose its legitimacy as well as its power base. Beijing would be strongly tempted to launch a preemptive strike, because of strong domestic nationalism and the fear that a "do-nothing" policy would damage China's international credibility.

THIRD OPTION

There is a third option, presently theoretical rather than realistic: Taibei could choose to accept Beijing's proposal of reunification in the near future. This course would relieve Taibei of immediate fears of a preemptive attack by Beijing and allow direct economic ties with the mainland. But it would immediately cause an internal political upheaval.

The final option for Taibei in dealing with Beijing is to adopt a policy somewhere between the first and third -- that is, to reduce tensions and to expand contacts, even informal ones, with Beijing, but not start formal negotiations immediately. To a certain extent, this policy was in fact followed by Taibei from 1981 to the summer of 1984.

Two basic conditions must come about for this policy option to be adopted: internally, the accession to power of a liberal group with broad popular support, in which technocrats play important policymaking roles; externally, the continuation of Beijing's reform program and "open door" policy, and a moderate approach toward Hong Kong and Taiwan.

This option would not undermine Taibei's autonomy or its international posture, as Taibei would not have to promise anything specific. Taiwan's program of upgrading its economic structure would also be strengthened.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE

It took 30 years for Beijing to change its policy from "liberation of Taiwan" to "reunification with Taiwan." It took even longer for Taibei to respond to such a fundamental change by shifting from "recovery of the mainland" to "reunification with the mainland under the Three People's Principles." Time and a well-reasoned approach by both sides should allow even further progress toward peaceful reunification.

Chia-Wei Woo Speaks At CPA Event

SAN FRANCISCO - Chia-Wei Woo, president of SF State University, will speak on "The Role of the Asian American CPA in the US/China Trade" on Dec. 5 at 6 pm at the Harbor View Village Restaurant at 4 Embarcadero Center.

Woo will be the guest speaker at the annual Asian American Certified Public Accountants dinner. Reservations must be made by Nov. 30. Call Martin Eng at 955-5300 or Steven Kwong at 893-1111.

Delegation from Guangdong Explains Views on Overseas Chinese

By EAST/WEST STAFF

SAN FRANCISCO - A press conference was held Nov. 20 at the Chinese American Association of Commerce on Grant Avenue by four visiting members of the Reception Department of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government in Guangzhou.

The group spent four days in the Bay Area meeting with Chinese Americans to exchange ideas about China's policy toward overseas Chinese. At the Nov. 20 press conference, all questions were answered by He Zhu, chief of the Reception Department.

Following are some of the questions and answers, translated from Chinese.

E/W: What is the purpose of your trip?

He: To visit old friends and make new friends. We would like to be familiar with the needs of the overseas Chinese here so we can take these ideas back to China and improve our operations. Our second purpose is to understand our needs and what can be improved. Also, we wanted to express our gratitude to the people here for contributing so much money to Guangdong Province for developing construction and industry.

E/W: What is China's attitude toward citizenship of overseas Chinese?

He: In 1955, Premier Zhou Enlai made an announcement regarding the overseas Chinese in Indonesia, that China would respect their citizenship, whichever they choose. But if they wished to be naturalized as a citizen of Indonesia, then their Chinese citizenship would be automatically invalidated. China recognizes only single citizenship.

If someone of Chinese descent who is a citizen of another country would like to become a citizen of China, he can file for a change of citizenship.

E/W: What is the function of the Reception Department?

He: It's one of the departments of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office. The reception department also supervises the China Travel Service. The main task of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office is to take care of the overseas Chinese returning to China.

E/W: What is the policy on overseas Chinese wishing to reclaim their houses in China?

He: This is the most important issue right now. The way to reclaim your house is to show proof of ownership of the house. Many houses that were taken away before the Cultural Revolution have already been returned to their owners after 1979.

E/W: How have overseas Chinese contributed to the modernization and development of Guangdong Province?

He: Between 1979 -- when China opened herself to the outside -- and 1984, Guangdong Province has signed over 50,000 contracts on economic development and received over $72 million for investments. The annual industrial growth rate is 8.9% Much investment money goes to the villages too, when factories have been established and some villages have turned to industrial production.

One of the sources of capital is from tourism, which we have encouraged. In Guangdong it has developed into a network. Because the majority of the overseas Chinese are originally from there, and because it's so geographically close to Hong Kong and Macao, we have the advantage of being more advanced than the other provinces in China and have many modernized guest houses."

Community Invited To Strategy Forum Against Film

SAN FRANCISCO - The Bay Area Coalition Against "Year of the Dragon" will hold a community forum to discuss strategy surrounding the protest of the film "Big Trouble in Little China" on Dec. 3 at 7:30 in the Community Room at Chinese for Affirmative Action at 17 Walter U. Lum Place.

Members of the coalition have been invited to the Twentieth Century Fox studio in Los Angeles to discuss their concerns around the film "Big Trouble in Little China" which was being filmed in SF's Chinatown on Nov. 11 and 12.

The coalition is holding the community forum to give people an update of their efforts to protest the "racist and stereotyped images of Asians and Chinatown perpetuated in the film" and to elicit input from concerned individuals prior to the meeting.

Contact Gordon Mar at 956-9055, Robin Wu at 982-0801, or Janice Sakamoto at 863-0814.

Supervisors Approve Plans For Chinatown

SAN FRANCISCO - The board of supervisors unanimously approved a 12-month moratorium on demolition or conversion of any housing in Chinatown on Nov. 26. It also adopted a six-month extension on interim zoning controls for Chinatown while planners continue work on a long-term plan.

"Year of the Dragon" Doing Well in HK

The controversial film "The Year of the Dragon" opened to packed houses in Hong Kong, without the controversy which surrounded its release in the US. Actor John Lone came to HK to promote the film. He told reporters here he thought the protests in the US had been orchestrated by the gangs. *(The China Post)*

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Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: Politics of Patriotism in Chinese America

This article was rewritten from "The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission and The Politics of Patriotism in Chinese America in the Nanking Era, 1928-1945" by Douglas W. Lee of Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oregon. It was first published by the Journal of the Chinese Historical Society of the Pacific Northwest in Seattle, Washington in 1980. Douglas W. Lee was the 1983-1985 editor of the journal.

The OCAC is a part of the Taiwan government and it is still active in the Chinese American community today. -Editor.

In the years prior to the turn of the century, political refugees flooded the overseas Chinese, or hua-ch'iao world, seeking local Chinese support and commitment. In that period, the nascent political parties of both the reformers and revolutionaries provided an initial institutionalization of hua-ch'iao relations with political leaders from China.

The origins of an official government organ to service overseas Chinese government relations was the result of the close and strong relationship between Sun Yat-sen and his "natural constituency" in America.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Sun established scores of revolutionary organizations such as the Hsing Chung Hui in Hawaii in 1895 through his reorganization of the Kuomintang in Canton in 1924, and in so doing he took serious account of hua-ch'iao interests and needs. The initital impetus for doing so had been for self-preservation, but in later years genuine concern and commitment were among Sun's motivating factors.

The overseas Chinese were originally viewed as aberrations because of their status as "sojourners." At the beginning of the century Chinese American communities represented the heart of the vital enduring Chinese diaspora, the vanguard of revolution. Sun realized that while linkages with local elites in Chinese America were essential, long term and close relations with the masses were equally important, if not more so.

The efforts of Sun and his successors to keep alive concern for hua-ch'iao relations with China's leadership provided the immediate motivating force for the establishment of a governmental agency to service such concerns.

As reformers and revolutionaries struggled in Chinese America, the Chinese there enrolled as party members and became active conspirators in innumerable plans and projects. Yet, prior to 1912 they remained essentially on the fringes of legitimacy and distant from the center of power in China. Identification with Sun and his movement was usually understood as supporting a rebel, an outsider before 1911 and after 1912. Yet, while power and authority eluded Sun, he remained the "favorite son" and champion of the overseas Chinese, especially to those in America. As a Cantonese he easily identified with the majority of Chinese in America.

In 1924, with the support of agents of the Comintern, Sun reorganized the KMT, which led to a new bid for closer and more formally structured ties with the overseas Chinese.

At the first Party National Congress in Canton in 1924, hua-ch'iao delegates from around the world participated, including some from America.

At the congress, a secretariat, with eight bureaus was created including an Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau.

This new agency was one of the first attempts to provide a formal, institutional arrangement to support overseas Chinese linkages with the party leadership in China. The hua-ch'iao wealth was traditionally a major source of financial aid to the chronically poor coffers of the party.

During the Second Party Congress in 1926, the hua-ch'iao exerted pressure for formation of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission (OCAC).

After the Northern Expedition, the Kuomintang established a regime with Nanking as its capital in 1927. At this time a unitary party/state system of government emerged, which became an advantage for advocates of the Overseas Chinese cause. The OCAC made the transition from being an organ of the party's central headquarters superstructure, to being an official agency of the Nationalist Chinese Government.

Initially, the OCAC was designated only as an internal, subordinate agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In May 1928 a decision was reached for the formation of an agency that was both independent and larger in composition. The OCAC has since remained an integral part of the governmental system as a continuously operating agency.

Before and during World War II, the OCAC became an active and vital agent in the Chinese American community. Prior to Pearl Harbor, China had been engaged in deadly conflict with Japan for a decade, commencing with the Manchurian crisis in 1931. Once America entered the war after Pearl Harbor, China and America became allies, which gave patriotism a new meaning and urgency.

Out of this era came the "model minority" image through which Chinese Americans shed the stigma of being residents of the ghetto and instead became "good Joes," and "Chinatown" came to be perceived as a brightly lit and exciting place to visit.

In this era of patriotism, the Chinese government went on the offensive, seeking to capture the loyalty of and establish control over the hua-ch'iao. Beginning in the late 1920s, the KMT and its loyal cadres worked hard to enlist the support of the Chinese in America.

MONITOR

The OCAC played a major role in the monitoring of movement of the hua-ch'iao both to and from China and between various portions of the overseas Chinese world. OCAC registration was mandatory for a Chinese passport. This kind of power and authority certainly helped keep undesirables out of both China and the hua-ch'iao community. It complemented the traditional local social controls over entry into the community, as exercised by the clans and district associations. The controls helped maintain a unified and stable "patriotism" in Chinese America.

The OCAC established regulations regarding the organization and operation of hua-ch'iao community organizations. The OCAC possessed a great deal of influence and sheer power, which local organizations were hard pressed to resist.

In Chinese America during this period, as in the Philippines and Malaysia, scores of Chinese schools flourished. Through the support of the OCAC and the local KMT party unit, teachers, officially sanctioned books and curriculum materials, and other educational materials were sent from China.

If the OCAC provided services, assistance and support of the Chinese position in America, it was not entirely altruistic. The OCAC encouraged wealthy hua-ch'iao to invest their money in economic enterprises in China, thereby contributing to national reconstruction.

RECONSTRUCTION

However, the Chinese American impact upon China's reconstruction was only marginal when compared with that of the Nanyang Chinese. The bulk of Chinese American financial input in this period continued to be remittances to China, but almost exclusively to the home districts and provinces and family members for relief from disasters such as floods, famines and earthquakes

To implement its many directives in the hua-ch'iao world, the OCAC established an intendancy system, with routes spanning the globe.

The actual mechanics whereby OCAC business was conducted in America seems to have involved the functional relationship established between OCAC agents and existing organizations and groups representing or closely identified with the Nationalist government in China. These elements included Chinese diplomatic officials and their facilities and staff, the local branch of the KMT party, and community organizations promoting civic awareness such as Chinese language newspapers, Chinese schools and Chinese cultural organizations.

MEDIATION

One of the occasions for OCAC agents to visit a local community was to offer mediation services in local disputes and conflicts, either among segments in the local ethnic community, or between the community and the host

continued on page 11

Pre-registration form:

CCCP-Angels of Mercy Run & Walk, Sun, Dec. 15, 10 am

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PIUS LEE BLASTS RAZING OF EMBARCADERO FREEWAY

SAN FRANCISCO - Realtor Pius Lee, representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce last week at a meeting of the Chinese Tea Forum, said the Chamber is "ready to fight" against plans to tear down the Embarcadero Freeway.

Lee said that tearing down the structure could "add 40 minutes to the time it takes people to come to Chinatown." Lee cited a City Planning study that indicated that construction of the replacement arteries for the freeway would extend "over a period of nearly a decade."

Lee tied the Embarcadero Freeway issue to the possible candidacy of Supervisor John Molinari for Mayor. Lee said he had met with Molinari and suggested that fund-raising for Molinari in Chinatown could be hurt by Molinari's current stand in favor of tearing down the structure.

Molinari was one of eight supervisors who voted earlier this month to tear it down. Opposed was supervisors Richard Hongisto and Doris Ward.

SLIM CHANCE

The issue now goes to the regional transportation body, the MTC. Lee said he feels that the razing of the freeway has a slim chance of passage by the MTC, but that the Chinatown business community has to remain vigilant because "the second round is most important" and "will affect Chinatown permanently." The SF Board of Supervisors will have another chance to rule on the issue also, Lee said.

Lee pointed out statistics from a Caltrans study that showed that car traffic on Washington and Clay Street in 1982 was 87,000 per day in peak months and 65,000 per day on Broadway. Those figues are surely higher now, Lee added.

If more traffic is rerouted to Stockton and Kearny Street after the freeway is torn down, Chinatown's congestion will increase dramatically, he said. "Chinatown will lose half of its business and many job opportunities for immigrants," Lee said.

SURFACE ROADWAY

City plans include improvements of the Muni-Metro system and reconstruction of the Embarcadero roadway from Bay Street on the north to Second Street on the south, as a four-lane surface boulevard.

The cost of tearing down the freeway was estimated in 1983 at $10-1/2 million, with an additional $187 million to replace it, according to Lee. "With inflation at 6% a year from 1983, the total cost of construction will be $220 million. Since only $87 million coming from the feds, this means an additional $76 million added to the (city's projected) deficit...

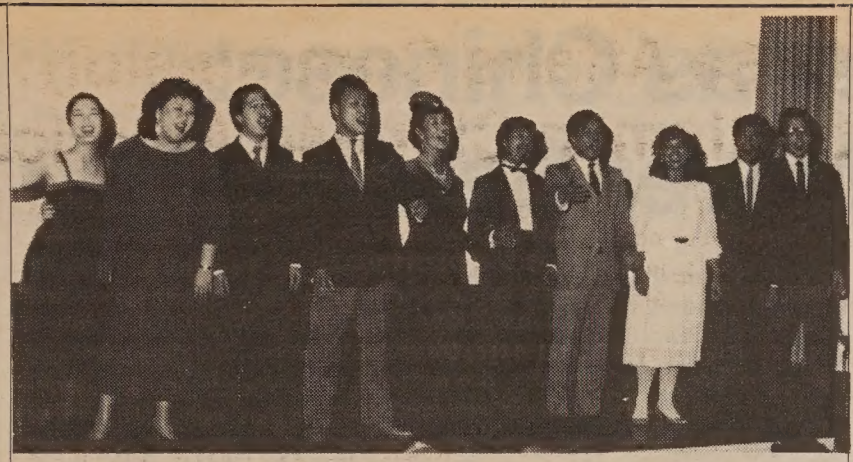
"If Molinari wants to run for mayor and wants our support, he has to change his position," Lee concluded.

SF Reception and Autograph Party for Musician Fred Houn

SAN FRANCISCO - Jazz artist Fred Wei-Han Houn of NYC, a composer, saxophonist and bandleader, will be the guest of honor at a reception and autograph party to celebrate the US release of his album "Tomorrow is Now!"

First released in Europe, the album was issued in the US in October, and is available at Tower Records. Houn is now in the Bay Area for three weeks to conduct research Filipino American music and give lectures at UC-Berkeley and Stanford University.

The reception will be held on Friday Dec. 6 at 1270 - 11th Ave. (near Lincoln) in SF. Information: 775-5534.



NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS

Members of the Asian American Theater Company take a curtain call at their Nov. 16 fundraiser. The gala affair of food, drink, dance, and entertainment netted $30,000 for the company. (Photo by E/W Staff)

ROCKER POE PARK DRAWS FULL HOUSE

Poe Park, a Korean born in Japan, is the leader of the Ogie Yocha band, which blends traditional Asian music with rock and reggae. On Nov. 23 he and other performers drew a sellout house to UC-Berkeley's Zellerbach Auditorium at a fundraising concert for the International Indian Treaty Council.

'On The Orient Express' Featured at Christ United Church

SAN FRANCISCO - The Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California will present "On the Orient Express," with Sachiko and Dom Magwili and Glen Chin as the singers and actors on Dec. 7-8 at 2 pm at Christ United Presbyterian Church at 1700 Sutter St.

The program will include Asian American themes such as Japanese American redress/reparation, new immigrants and Filipino identity.

General admission is $10 and $8 for students and seniors. Call 567-5505. The program will benefit the new community center being built on Sutter Street in Nihonmachi.

Classical Chinese Art, Crafts Show Opens in Edmonton

EDMONTON, CANADA - A classical Chinese arts and crafts trade show will be held at the Edmonton Convention Centre from Dec. 4 to 15. Display items include furniture, screens, camphor chests, jade carvings, stone carvings, eggshell porcelain pieces, vases, silk carpets, embroideries, silver and golden inlaid ornaments. Craftsmen and artists will demonstrate during the show, according to coordinator Brian Wong.

English Only Plan Fails In Monterey Park

MONTEREY PARK - The proposed referendum to make English the "official language" of this city, where 40 percent of the population is Asian, failed to qualify for the April ballot on Nov. 20.

The proposed referendum failed to qualify for the ballot because it was improperly worded. The proposal stated the reason for adopting an ordinace but did not contain the wording for an ordinance proposal.

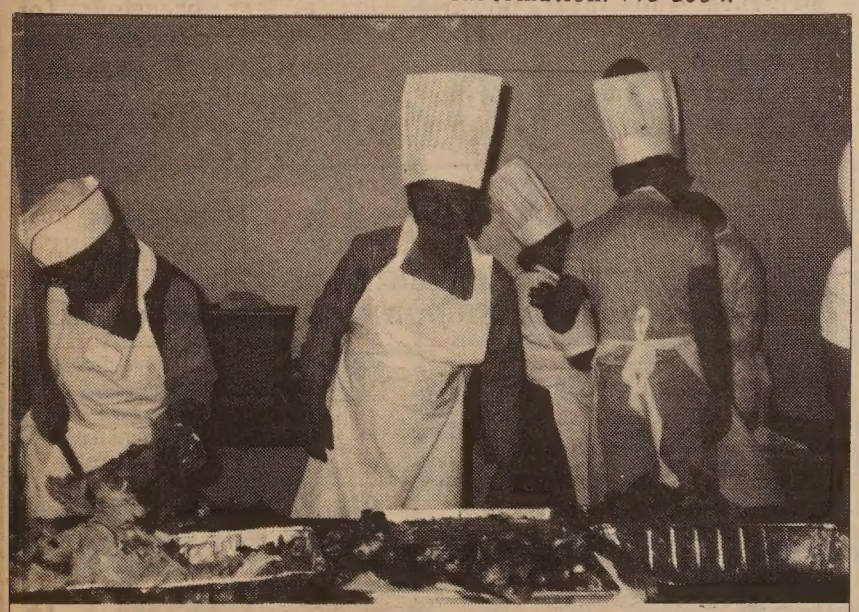
Girl Scouts Sponsor Pluralism Conference

HONOLULU - The Girl Scout Council of the Pacific, supported by Girl Scouts of the USA, sponsored a conference on Nov. 24-27 to explore various ethnic-cultural themes.

Over 300 Girl Scout executives and community leaders nationwide attended the "Pride, Prejudice and Pluralism" conference.

TURKEY DAY AT SF COOKING SCHOOL

On Wednesday Nov. 27, the Chinatown Community American Cooks Training School Alumni Association is hosting a Thanksgiving dinner for seniors. Co-sponsored by the Salvation Army, the dinner will be served to about 250 seniors from 10:30 to noon. After that, the tables will be cleared and members of community agencies will be invited to a dinner in the early afternoon. Photo above shows last year's dinner at the Cooks Training School, located at 1450 Powell St., SF.



THANKSGIVING FOR ONE THOUSAND

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, Self Help for the Elderly is holding its annual dinner for approximately 1,000 seniors at 640 Pine St. Dinner is served from 11 am to 2 pm. Last year, 60 volunteers including Chester Chin of C&R Construction (pictured above) helped prepare, serve, and deliver to homebound seniors. Self Help for the Elderly is now seeking volunteers to help at Christmas time -- especially for wrapping gifts and making home deliveries. (982-9171).

Request for Proposals for

Job Training & Placement Programs

Available funding is approximately $5 million from the Federal Targeted Assistance Program.

Eligibility Criteria: Any private-for-profit agency or private non-profit or public organization or individual who can demonstrate that they can provide sufficient services and/or training to refugees and entrants that will result in their placement into unsubsidized jobs. Must also meet the requirements set forth in the RFP.

RFP's may be picked up from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. beginning 11/21/85 at the Los Angeles County Department of Community and Senior Citizens Services, 3175 West 6th St., Rm. 411, Los Angeles, California. RFP submission deadline is 5:00 p.m. December 19, 1985. The contract period is from 4/1/86 through 6/30/87. A Bidders Conference will be held November 26, 1985 at 2:30 p.m. at the address above in the first floor Training Room.

For further information, please call (213) 738-2654.

The Overseas Chinese: The Sun Never Sets

By H.M. LAI

It has been said that the sun never sets on the Chinese. According to Taiwan sources, there are today more than 26 million people of Chinese descent outside of China. They are found in every continent except Antarctica, making them the largest and most widely dispersed Asian people in the world. This diaspora is the result of a long historical development.

Chinese ventured beyond the borders of the empire at an early date and settled in lands stretching from Japan to India, and extending south to Indonesia. For many centuries the exodus consisted mostly of merchants, craftsmen, adventurers and political refugees. However, the nature of this migration changed during the 19th century.

At that time, political and economic problems were mounting in the Chinese Empire, exacerbated by aggression from the Western nations, then in the process of extending their power all over the world.

As more countries began to enter the world economy, a demand arose for a supply of cheap labor to work in plantations and mines and to develop resources. This led to the exodus of about three million Chinese abroad during the 19th century.

EMIGRATION

The bulk of those who left China went to Southeast Asia, also known as Nanyang. Some ventured even further to Burma and India. Others shipped out to Mauritius and Reunion in the Indian Ocean and from there moved on to Madagascar and South Africa.

The need for labor in the New World led to the importation of coolies in Peru, Cuba, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad during the middle of the 19th century. From there, many of the Chinese went on to countries in the Caribbean and South America. Large numbers of contract laborers were also recruited to work in Hawaii and Tahiti.

The 1849 Gold Rush attracted Chinese to California, the fabled Gold Mountain. From there the Chinese spread to Canada. By the end of the century, the Chinese also emigrated to Mexico and Central America.

By the 1850s Chinese embarked for the Australian gold fields, known to the Chinese as the New Gold Mountain. Others proceeded to New Zealand, Fiji and New Guinea.

RESTRICTIONS

As the 19th century drew to a close, development in a number of countries reached a stage where Chinese labor was no longer essential. Many countries began to restrict Chinese immigration. The US was the first, with the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. Soon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and various countries in Latin America followed. Subsequent emigration was channeled largely to Southeast Asia. This pattern of emigration from China ended soon after World War II.

The establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 ended more than a century of political turmoil and foreign domination which caused many Chinese to go abroad. The PRC and the rival Nationalist regime in Taiwan also imposed restrictions on emigration. At the same time, many nations erected barriers to Chinese immigrants. Thus, large scale emigration from China ceased.

Today 90 percent of the Chinese outside of China are still in Asia. There are 5.6 million Chinese in Hong Kong and Macau, which should be considered special cases because of their close ties to China.

The bulk of the remainder are in Nanyang, where according to the Overseas Chinese Economy Handbook of 1982-83, there are 6.15 million Chinese in Indonesia, 4.8 million in Thailand, 4.1 million in Malaysia, 1.9 million in Singapore, 1 million in the Philippines and 700,000 in Burma.

At one time there were about 1.5 million Chinese in Indochina. However, war and political persecution forced about one third of the Chinese to leave the country during the 1970s and 1980s.

West of Burma the population drops off to 20,000 in India, where there are also some 80,000 Tibetan refugees. There are few Chinese in the Middle and Near Eastern countries. Most of those that did settle in those countries were from Islamic nationalities in China. Going to the opposite end of Asia, there are 58,000 Chinese in Japan and a declining 20,000 in South Korea.

Approximately 1.7 million Chinese reside in the Americas. The US, with its stable political and economic situation, has become a haven for Chinese from many parts of the world. The population has swelled to 1 million, the largest of any nation outside Asia.

In Canada, after repeal of Chinese exclusion laws, the Chinese population leaped from 33,000 in the 1950s to 325,000 in the 1980s. There are also 33,000 in Panama, 20,000 in Mexico and 14,000 in Guatemala.

POLICY

In South America the oldest Chinese settlement is in Peru, with 52,000. The country with the largest population, however, is Brazil, where due to a relaxed immigration policy compared to many other countries, the Chinese population increased from about 1,000 in the 1950s to today's 65,000.

Other South American countries with populations of more than 10,000 are Venezuela (14,000), Ecuador (13,000) and Surinam (10,000).

Political upheavels in Cuba, Jamaica and Trinidad have caused many Chinese to leave these islands. Cuba's Chinese colony, once the largest in the Caribbean with about 30,000 in the 1940s, has dropped to less than 10,000 since Fidel Castro came to power. However, the 20,000 Chinese living in Jamaica still account for the largest Chinese population in the Caribbean region.

In Oceania there are about 170,000 Chinese. After Australia relaxed its white-only immigration policy, the Chinese population there increased from 12,000 in the early 1950s to over 120,000 today. Other countries with large Chinese populations are New Zealand and Tahiti, with 20,000 each.

EUROPE

A region which has shown a phenomenal increase in Chinese immigration is Europe. During the 1950s, there were only about 12,000 Chinese in Western Europe. Today there are more than 560,000. Immigration from Hong Kong and other former British colonies in the last few decades has increased the number of Chinese in the United Kingdom to 230,000, the largest in Europe.

Chinese from former French colonies, particularly from Indochina, have also increased the Chinese population in France to over 220,000. Likewise, many of the 60,000 Chinese in Holland are from Indonesia and Indochina.

Africa is the continent with the least number of Chinese, with about 80,000. The population is actually declining in the southern part of the land mass, where most of the Chinese had settled, because of political instability in the area. Tiny Mauritius and Reunion Islands in the Indian Ocean as well as Malagasy off the coast account for about three-quarters of the Chinese in the African region with 35,000, 14,000 and and 14,000, respectively. There are only about 11,000 Chinese in strife-torn South Africa.

DIVERSITY

In the 1980s the overseas Chinese population is marked by diversity. Besides the earlier Cantonese, Chaozhou, Southern Fujianese, Hakka, Hainanese, Fuzhou and Guangxi emigrants, there are now emigrants from Taiwan, Shanghai, Shandong, Yunnan and other parts of China. Besides the Han Chinese, there are also Tibetans in India and Moslems in the Near East.

In many lands the Chinese are successful economically, especially as entrepreneurs; however, they have also been buffeted by the political winds. Extreme nationalists in newly independent nations have used them as whipping boys and have imposed restrictions on their activities. For example, the Philippines banned aliens from owning retail businesses; Indonesia restricted alien labor; Malaysia barred the Chinese from certain professions; South Vietnam ordered the Chinese to accept Vietnamese citizenship; and Burma expropriated Chinese businesses. There had also been anti-Chinese riots in Malaysia and Indonesia.

These conditions have forced many Chinese to seek havens elsewhere, and there have been corresponding shifts in the population. Thus, there are now Chinese also emigrating from Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines, Indochina and Cuba.

Today most Chinese who live in countries other than China do not see themselves as extensions of the motherland even though sentimental, social and economic ties continue. They are now becoming integral parts of the nations in which they reside.

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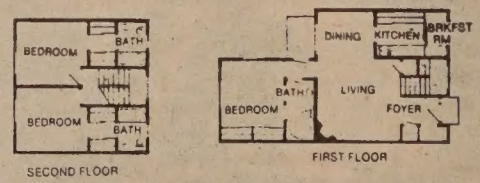

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CHINESE MAGIC CIRCUS RETURNS TO SF

From Dec. 10 until Jan. 5, the Chinese Magic Circus will return to SF for what is expected to be another series of sellout performances at the Marines Memorial Theatre, 609 Sutter St. (at Mason). This year's version includes elaborately costumed folk dancers from Korea and Thailand, the Chinese Action Opera, Chinese acrobats, jugglers, kung-fu artists, and magicians. Tickets are $16 for adults and $12 for children. They are available at the Downtown Center Box Office, 325 Mason St.; Ticketron; BASS; and all major agencies; or they may be charged by phone by calling 771-6900.

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EVENTS

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8 pm

"Cloud Gate: Taipei Contemporary Dance Theatre. Herbst Theatre, 401 Van Ness Ave., SF. $12-$18. 392-4900.

ONGOING TILL JAN. 12

"People of So. Asia in America: 1899-1984" at Oakland Museum, 1000 Oak St., Oakland. 273-3402.

WED., NOV. 27
9 pm

"Thanksgiving Jazz for Peace" benefit performance for Bay Area Asians for Nuclear Disarmament. Jazz quartet of drummer Akira Tana, pianist Jon Jang, bassist Mark Izu, saxophonist/flutist Francis Wong. General admission $8, students $5. Info: Marjorie Fujiki 621-0505.

NOV. 29-DEC.1

Dr. William W. Fay Orthodontist Basketball Tournament at Chinese Recreation Ctr., Washington & Mason Streets, SF. Info: Derek Chu 540-6081.

SAT., NOV. 30
8 pm

Performance of Bharata Natyam South Indian classical dance. Indian snacks, ginger tea. Ohana Cultural Ctr., 4345 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. $3. 658-1868.

TUES., DEC. 3
11:30 am

Holiday Fundraising Luncheon honoring Commercial Club strikers' 15 months of courage. 209 Golden Gate Ave., SF $10 regular, $5 low income. Strikers free. Reservations: Debbie Moy, 864-8770.

4 pm

Seminar on "Messenger, Savior and Revolutionary: The Roles of Maitreya in Chinese Popular Religious Literature of the 16th and 17th Centuries" by David Johnson, Assoc. Professor of History. Ctr. for Chinese Studies, 2223 Fulton St., IEAS 6th Fl., UC-Berkeley.

6-8 pm

Mini-Open House by Asian Business League of So. California. Prospective members welcome. Abacus Chinese restaurant, 11701 Wilshire Blvd., 2nd fl., West LA. Free. (213) 207-4875.

7:30 pm

Bay Area Coalition Against *Year of the Dragon* presents community forum to discuss strategy surrounding protest of *Big Trouble in Little China* and upcoming meeting at 20th Century-Fox. Community Room, Chinese for Affirmative Action, 17 Walter U Lum Place, SF. Info: Gordon Mar 956-9055, Robin Wu 982-0801.

DEC. 3-19
2-4 pm

Job Search Skills Workshop sponsored by Asian Women's Resource Ctr. Led by Jeanne Yee. Three consecutive weeks on Tues. through Thurs. $10. 788-1008.

DEC. 4-8
7 pm - 2 am

Multiple slide projections by Su-Chen Sung. Intersection for the Arts, 13 Columbus Ave., SF. 397-6061.

Children's Chorus Sings Carols In English, Chinese

SAN FRANCISCO - The SF Chinese Children's Chorus will present a free holiday season concert on Dec. 1 at 7 pm at the First Baptist Church at 21 Octavia Street near Market.

The concert will feature Christmas music by Bach, Brahms, and Mozart. There will also be Christmas carols sung in English and Chinese and a sing-a-long.

The performance will be repeated on Dec. 8 at 7:30 pm at Saratoga Avenue Baptist Church at 1735 Saratoga Ave (off Prospect Road) in San Jose.

Overseas Chinese Commission

continued from page 8

society.

While the OCAC represented the government of China, it will be remembered that the KMT and the government were often one and the same. Chinese consulates were limited to only the larger Chinese American communities, but party branches were ubiquitous. In communities that lacked the former, the party organization supplied necessary information and support. Indeed, it is not unreasonable to expect that many of the representatives of the OCAC were in fact party representatives assigned to America on party business.

Indeed in an era of growing patriotism, the KMT often served as a meaningful surrogate for the government of a struggling China. As such, it served as a useful substitute for consulates.

The OCAC representatives also developed useful linkages with local civic and community organizations. OCAC agents worked wth local Chinese schools, newspapers, cultural organizations and chruches, ehich provided further links to the chain that bound the Chinese Americans to Nanking.

If linkages with the local KMT organization provided the necessary linkages with local elites, then interaction with a wide spectrum of local, essentially non-political groups, provided equally important links with the community population. Such a relationship strengthened OCAC work in Chinese America.

Although Chinese consulates and local party organizations of the KMT were very much involved in supplying a continuous flow of information to Nanking concerning local conditions and situations, it may be that because they were physically permanently situated in the communities on which they reported, that Nanking feared their objectivity may have been affected, if not compromised.

Furthermore, such organizations addressed themselves to select segments of the community. OCAC representatives, visiting on an irregular basis, however, without their own established local bureaucratic facilities, could present themselves as neutral and concerned observers.

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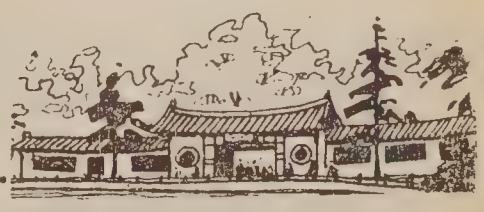

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Speakers at Refugee Conference Challenge "Melting Pot" Theory

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - The final day of the National Conference for Southeast Asian Refugees in the US drew the smallest audience of the three days, but had perhaps the best speakers.

Rather than dividing the participants into small groups, the last day featured all presentations in the main auditorium. Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, a highly polished speaker, told the crowd, "For much of this century, the idea was for everyone in America to be as much the same as possible. The melting pot idea was that everything should be cooked down to create a single product."

He outlined the pattern of discrimination against the non-white, the non-Protestant, and the non-English-speaking. McCarthy credited the American Civil Liberties Union for challenging this concept and seeing the US not as a melting pot, but as a "nation of nations." He continued: "Many in America now understand that there is no conflict between loyalty to this nation, and preserving one's cultural heritage."

He was followed by 27-year-old Kien Pham, a Vietnamese American who works in the White House as a trade representative.

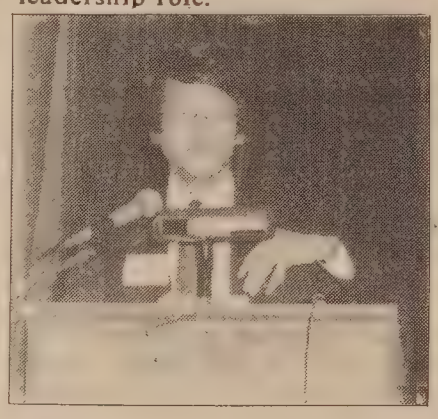
SALAD BOWL

"Let me put forward my salad bowl theory," said Pham, an even more adept public speaker than McCarthy. "This country is not a melting pot. It's a salad bowl. You have avocado, you have carrot, you have sprouts. And each ingredient retains its own characteristics even though it's in the salad bowl. Together, it's good."

Displaying rare oratorical skills, he stirred the audience by telling how he left Vietnam at 19 as a refugee, struggled to learn English, and, against the advice of his closest friends, ran for the student government in college, gaining the highest number of votes in the college's history. This success prompted him to apply for a job as a White House Fellow. He was chosen among hundreds of applicants for the post.

"I got selected because I had such a strong desire," said Pham. "I encourage people to do that -- to dream big."

He predicted that by the year 2000 "you'll see Vietnamese in Congress....It's not a choice. It's a responsibility. It's an obligation to take a leadership role."



"This country is not a melting pot. It's a salad bowl."

Kien Pham

For the first ten years in America, said Pham, the Southeast Asian refugees went through a survival stage. "Now we are entering a second stage. What's next?"

Pointing to the outstanding academic achievements of Vietnamese American youth, he said, "We have put back tremendous returns into the society. Let's make sure the government realizes that.... Refugees are here not to take things away from the society, but to make a contribution to society."

NEW ELITE

The media image of Asian Americans as the "new elite," said Pham, can be damaging because it sets Asians apart.

"I hope we won't be a new elite," he went on. "Leadership, yes. Elite, no. This country belongs to everybody, and if you have the capability to serve, to lead, do so. Don't sit back and think you have no role in that."

The next speaker, Massachusetts State Refugee Coordinator Daniel Lam, did not grip the audience with the same intensity as Pham, but nevertheless moved the crowd by shouting repeatedly, "Is there a future for Southeast Asians in the United States? Yes! If--" and giving a variety of persuasive answers.

"Yes! If Southeast Asian Americans are aware of their opportunities," he cried. "For too long, we have talked about refugees. Ten years is long enough....When does a refugee cease to be a refugee? Refugees are uprooted, they're homeless, they lack protection, they lack legal status.

"When they re-root in the new land, grow and develop, begin to have a legal status and begin to exercise their power in equal opportunity, then they're no longer refugees."

GREATEST LINE

On the subject of public services for refugees, Lam said, "The greatest line for oppression and discrimination I have ever heard is: 'The government doesn't have any special programs for these new Americans.' I say, 'Consider us Americans so we're eligible for the programs that already exist.'"

"Refugees are here not to take things away from society, but to make a contribution to society."

Many Americans, he said, wrongly feel that refugees should not automatically demand the same rights as the native-born. "How dare we come into this country, and even develop that kind of attitude, to say 'treat us like everyone else.' But a sense of belonging is necessary. Let's not talk about 'you Americans' and 'we Cambodians.' Let's begin to claim a rightful spot in this American society."

A former Cambodian refugee, he criticized his fellow Cambodians in the US for fighting among themselves over political ideology, and for failing to integrate fully into American society. "America is not actuality: it's potentiality," he concluded. "Our future is in our own hands, with God's help."

CONTROVERSIAL

The most controversial speaker of the day was Cambodian Vora Huy Kanthol, Assistant Secretary General of the Executive Committee of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

While deploring the killing of countless Cambodian

Continued on page 14

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16 deluxe working rooms - super VIP room - bar - small lounge - includes real property - excellent building - bar and food stock and all furnishings. Contact Monte Higbee, Century 21/ Sonoma Realty 335 W. 4th St. Winnemucca, NV 89445 (702) 623-5045.

Refugee

Cont'd from page 1

ment could not withhold $11.5 million of the $89 million appropriated by Congress for Refugee Targeted Assistance Programs in the past fiscal year and must release the money to states and counties. Another case challenged the requirement that refugees pay out-of-state tuition for California State Universities. Rubin also noted that a bill has been introduced in the state assembly which would prohibit aliens from collecting state lottery winnings.

Refugees spoke of the tension and poor relations that currently exist between refugee mutual assistance associations (MAAs) and the voluntary agencies (Volags) that have sponsored and resettled refugees. In Than Pok's view, MAAs should not become the service providers that some government officials desire, but should be advocacy organizations for refugees. He called for "MAAs to work with Volags to minimize the differences, and to complement each other's strengths," although they presently compete for federal funds.

Many problems that prevent adjustment and assimilation of refugees persist. Refugees called for more bilingual speakers to staff police forces and other public services such as hospital clinics.

Some refugees mentioned that while it is important to have bilingual and bicultural representatives to bridge the refugee communities with mainstream services, in order for refugee programs to be successful the representatives must be trusted and accepted by the refugee communities. Social-service providers noted that sometimes the refugee communities are unresponsive to the time demands for recruiting refugee representatives to meet funding proposal deadlines.

Refugees continue to rely upon traditional shamans and religious ceremonies to cure health problems. Several refugees emphasized that although Indochinese came from Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, many ethnicities and languages are found among these groups that need to be recognized by mainstream services. Prany Sananikone, president of Intercultural Communication systems in Long Beach, noted that there are over 70 different ethnicities in Laos alone. He views the key to successful resettlement as progressing from a refugee "mentality to an immigrant mentality" since the "refugee" will do anything to survive whereas the "immigrant" is ready to be creative and can contribute.

Intergenerational problems arising from children who are becoming rapidly "Americanized" and a growing gap in relations with parents who are unable to speak English were mentioned. Gang violence, a high divorce rate, juvenile delinquency, and high welfare dependency rates were cited by Andy Anh, executive director of the Economic and Employment Development Center in LA, as serious problems that must be addressed. Many refugee women have had to adjust to the new dual role as both traditional homemaker and income provider in the US.

A Cambodian refugee, Chantham Chea, spoke of the high prevalance of mental health problems among refugees, particularly Cambodians—depression and survival guilt. This was because "Cambodians have lost their status as well as their family. It was like the movie *The Killing Fields*, but that was not real enough." Chea recommended that mental health services be continued (social services funding for mental health and social adjustment services were eliminated in California in 1984) and said that disruptions in these services only reinforce the refugees' distrust of mental health programs. "ESL and vocational training is important, but what good is it if people's heads are not there?" he asked.

Ruben Rumbaut, a researcher at San Diego State University, has found that health status is correlated with employment and that the highest levels of depression among the Indochinese in San Diego he has studied occur two and three years after resettlement. Language, Rumbaut stated, "is the single greatest obstacle to health care access." Tuan Nguyen, deputy director for operations, Community Mental Health, SF Public Health Department, recommended that a telephone hotline number be established with translators available to assist refugees on a 24-hour basis in receiving health care. Another speaker recommended that a similar number be set up for refugees in communities to find out about available social services. Several new programs to provide jobs for refugees were discussed, including an experimental program to relocate Hmong now in the Central Valley to Grand Prairie, Texas, and Cambodian farm projects. However, Harold Yee of Asian Inc. suggested that a mix of programs is needed due to the heterogeneity of the refugee population. Yee noted that the Vietnamese and ethnic Chinese Vietnamese have a greater resource base than the Hmong and Lao, for example. At the local level, the generation of jobs through businesses where English is not required may be one path. Community development assisted by community credit unions which offer loans for small businesses may work for some groups and not others. Overall, many conference participants cite the energy and individual efforts of refugees as reasons for successful resettlement. Still, job training and particularly ESL programs need to be continued if further success is to occur. □

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals are sought for the finishing of five housing units and construction of five guard towers for the 500 bed addition to the Sierra Conservation Center at Jamestown, Bid Package V, Tuolumne County, California. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814, until 4:00 p.m., December 16, 1985, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The work included but not necessarily limited to this project involves the finishing of five housing units and the construction of five guard towers. Included is architectural, mechanical, electrical, structural and civil work.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814; at area builders exchanges; and minority associations in the project vicinity. Contact the Minority and Women Business Enterprises Coordinator, in the Department of Corrections, Planning and Construction Division, (916) 324-8574 or the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, (916) 324-4914 for the location of State plan rooms in the project vicinity.

Plans and specifications and a bid proposal form may be obtained only from the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814. No bid will be considered unless it is made on the State's proposal form which is non-transferable.

A prebid conference will be conducted at the site on Tuesday, December 3, 1985, at 1:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted at the Sierra Conservation Center, O'Byrnes Ferry Road, Jamestown, California 95327. The Sierra Conservation Center is located approximately two miles north of Highway 108 on O'Byrnes Ferry Road. Prospective bidders are requested to first enter the main lobby of the Administration Building, where bidders will sign in and be escorted to the meeting room. An inspection of the site of work will be conducted immediately following the prebid meeting.

Successful bidder(s) will be required to furnish a Payment Bond and Performance Bond as prescribed by law.

Preference will be granted to bidders properly approved as "small business" in accordance with Section 1896, et seq., Title 2, California Administrative Code. Application for the preference must be submitted to the Office of Small and Minority Business, 1808 14th Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95814, not less than five (5) days in advance of the bid opening date.
In accordance with State law and consistent with the Department of Corrections' policy to utilize minority and women business enterprises in all aspects of contracting to the maximum extent feasible, a minority business enterprise participation goal of 13 percent and a women business enterprise participation goal of 3 percent of the contract bid price is required for this project.

The Department of Corrections reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any irregularity in any bid, and to award a contract for any part or whole of the project.

GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE RATES COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the Department of Corrections has ascertained that the general prevailing rate of wages applicable in the county in which the work is to be done is as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations effective the same date as the plans and specifications. Copies of the general prevailing wage rates are on file at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

A 10% bidders bond and prequalification of bidders per the Public Contract Code are required.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals are sought for the finishing of five housing units and construction of five guard towers for the 500 bed addition to the California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi, Bid Package V, Kern County, California. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814, until 4:00 p.m., December 16, 1985, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The work included but not necessarily limited to in this project involves the finishing of five housing units and the construction of five guard towers. Included is architectural, mechanical, electrical, structural and civil work.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814; at area builders exchanges; and minority associations in the project vicinity. Contact the Minority and Women Business Enterprises Coordinator, in the Department of Corrections, Planning and Construction Division, (916) 324-8574 or the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, (916) 324-4914 for the location of State plan rooms in the project vicinity.

Plans and specifications and a bid proposal form may be obtained only from the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814. No bid will be considered unless it is made on the State's proposal form which is non-transferable.

A prebid conference will be conducted at the site on Wednesday, December 4, 1985, beginning at 1:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted at the California Correctional Institution, P.O. Box 1031, Tehachapi, California 93561. The California Correctional Institution is located northeast of Tehachapi at the end of Highway 202 (Valley Blvd.). Prospective bidders are requested to first enter the main lobby of the Administration Building, where bidders will sign in and be escorted to the meeting room. An inspection of the site of work will be conducted immediately following the prebid meeting.

Successful bidder(s) will be required to furnish a Payment Bond and Performance Bond as prescribed by law.
Preference will be granted to bidders properly approved as "small business" in accordance with Section 1896, et seq., Title 2, California Administrative Code. Application for the preference must be submitted to the Office of Small and Minority Business, 1808 14th Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95814, not less than five (5) days in advance of the bid opening date.

In accordance with State law and consistent with the Department of Corrections' policy to utilize minority and women business enterprises in all aspects of contracting to the maximum extent feasible, a minority business enterprise participation goal of 13 percent and a women business enterprise participation goal of 3 percent of the contract bid price is required for this project.

The Department of Corrections reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any irregularity in any bid, and to award a contract for any part or the whole of the project.

GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE RATES COUNTY OF KERN

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the Department of Corrections has ascertained that the general prevailing rate of wages applicable in the county in which the work is to be done is as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations effective the same date as the plans and specifications. Copies of the general prevailing wage rates are on file at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

A 10% bidders bond and prequalification of bidders per the Public Contract Code are required.

MELTING POT

Cont'd from page 12

civilians between 1975 and 1979, Kanthol said that the KPNLF had joined forces with the Khmer Rouge regime to resist the Vietnamese invaders.

"The Vietnamese are the plague. The Khmer Rouge is the cholera. How do you choose between them?" he asked. "When we were joining this coalition government, some of our friends said, 'We can give aid only to a government.' Right now, most of our aid comes from China. They're the sponsors of the Khmer Rouge. We're counting on the help of the free world."

He estimated that Vietnam now has 180,000 to 200,000 soldiers in Cambodia and 200,000 colonial settlers. The Khmer Rouge regime is still recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate government.

Kanthol lamented that "there are a quarter of a million people living on the border of Cambodia and Thailand -- mostly women, children, and senior citizens. They're caught in between the fighting. We don't know what to do with those people.... Nobody is giving a damn about us, what we're doing. We're fighting this occupation, and nobody is helping."

Vora Huy Kanthol

LAOTIANS

Another speaker described the cultural problems of the Laotian people and the differences among their various ethnic groups -- Lao, Mien, Hmong, and others.

At the end of each speaking session, the floor was opened to comments by the audience, who were invited to speak into microphones placed in the aisles. Many in attendance made long, impassioned statements rather than asking questions.

on Saturday afternoon with a roundtable discussion by most of the chief participants. And while the three-day session may have provided more questions than answers, it proved that the estimated 1.1 million Southeast Asian Americans are not only looking far beyond the present, but are slowly and quietly imbedding themselves into the fabric of American society.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals are sought for the finishing of five housing units and construction of five guard towers for the 500 bed addition to the California Correctional Center at Susanville, Bid Package V, Lassen County, California. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814, until 4:00 p.m., December 16, 1985, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The work included but not necessarily limited to this project involves the finishing of five housing units and the construction of five guard towers. Included is architectural, mechanical, electrical, structural and civil work.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814; at area builders exchanges; and minority associations in the project vicinity. Contact the Minority and Women Business Enterprises Coordinator, in the Department of Corrections, Planning and Construction Division, (916) 324-8574 or the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, (916) 324-4914 for the location of State plan rooms in the project vicinity.

Plans and specifications and a bid proposal form may be obtained only from the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814. No bid will be considered unless it is made on the State's proposal form which is non-transferable.

A prebid conference will be conducted at the site on Monday, December 2, 1985, at 1:30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted at the California Correctional Center, 711-045 Center Road (County Road A27), Susanville, California, 96130. The California Conservation Center is located approximately eight miles east of Susanville on County Road A27. Prospective bidders are requested to first enter the main lobby of the Administration Building, where bidders will sign in and be escorted to the meeting room. An inspection of the site of work will be conducted immediately following the prebid meeting.

Project will be expected to be constructed under winter conditions and Contractor shall take all necessary steps to work during inclement weather.

Successful bidder(s) will be required to furnish a Payment Bond and Performance Bond as prescribed by law.
Preference will be granted to bidders properly approved as "small business" in accordance with Section 1896, et seq., Title 2, California Administrative Code. Application for the preference must be submitted to the Office of Small and Minority Business, 1808 14th Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95814, not less than five (5) days in advance of the bid opening date.

In accordance with State law and consistent with the Department of Corrections' policy to utilize minority and women business enterprises in all aspects of contracting to the maximum extent feasible, a minority business enterprise participation goal of 13 percent and a women business enterprise participation goal of 3 percent of the contract bid price is required for this project.

The Department of Corrections reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any irregularity in any bid, and to award a contract for any part or whole of the project.

GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE RATES COUNTY OF LASSEN

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the Department of Corrections has ascertained that the general prevailing rate of wages applicable in the county in which the work is to be done is as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations effective the same date as the plans and specifications. Copies of the general prevailing wage rates are on file at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

A 10% bidders bond and prequalification of bidders per the Public Contract Code are required.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals are sought for site work and grading for the California State Prison - Amador County, California. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814, until 4:00 p.m., December 10, 1985, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The Work of this Contract comprises site preparation and grading for detention facility which will on completion house 1,700 inmates.

Bids are to be submitted on a lump sum basis.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814; at area builders exchanges; and minority associations in the project vicinity. Contact the Small and Minority Business Coordinator, in the Department of Corrections, Planning and Construction Division, (916) 324-8559 or the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, (916) 324-4914 for the location of small and minority builders' plan rooms in the project vicinity.

Plans and specifications and a bid proposal form may be obtained only from the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 95814. No bid will be considered unless it is made on the State's proposal form which is non-transferable.

A pre-bid conference is scheduled for 1:00 p.m., December 2, 1985 at Ione City Hall. On-site inspections may be scheduled after the pre-bid conference by contacting James R. Kaentje at (916) 442-3779.

Successful bidder(s) will be required to furnish a Payment Bond and Performance Bond as prescribed by law.

Preference will be granted to bidders properly approved as "small business" in accordance with Section 1896, et seq., Title 2, California Administrative Code. Application for the preference must be submitted to the Office of Small and Minority Business, 1808 14th Street, Room 200, Sacramento, California 95814, not less than (5) days in advance of the bid opening date.
In accordance with State law and consistent with the Department of Corrections' policy to utilize minority and women-owned business enterprises in all aspects of contracting to the maximum extent feasible, a minority business enterprise participation goal of 13 percent and a women business enterprise participation goal of 3 percent of the contract bid price is required for this project.

The Department of Corrections reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any irregularity in any bid, and to award a contract for any part or the whole of the project.

GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE RATES COUNTY OF AMADOR

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the Department of Corrections has ascertained that the general prevailing rate of wages applicable in the county in which the work is to be done is as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations effective the same date as the plans and specifications. Copies of the general prevailing wage rates are on file at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

A 10% bid bond and prequalification of bidders per the Public Contract Code are required.

Asian Development Bank Takes Up PRC-Taiwan Issue

WASHINGTON, DC - On Nov. 26 the executive board of the Asian Development Bank began discussing a memorandum of understanding wherein the PRC will join as the sole representative of China while the ROC will stay as a member using the name "Taipei, China."

The memorandum was drafted by bank president Fujioka of Japan after consultations with the US and the PRC, and its passage will be the first step for PRC membership in the organization.

The text of the memorandum was sent to Taipei in September after which President Reagan sent an envoy to explain the US position. Later, after Premier Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore visited the nation's capital, he also conveyed a message from the President urging Taipei to adopt a flexible attitude toward the issue.

The American view is that since the US recognizes the PRC, she no longer can insist on using the title of Republic of China for Taiwan. US officials feel that Taipei's best course of action is to object vigorously to the arrangement and give her reservations, but to remain in the organization. The worst thing for Taipei to do would be to object and then withdraw.

FAF Announces Film/Video Awards

SAN FRANCISCO - Eighteen Bay Area independent film and video artists have been awarded grants through Film Arts Foundation's 1985 grantmaking program funded by the William and Flo Hewlett Foundation. Winners include Ruby Yang, Trinh T. Minh-ha, and Spencer Nakasako.

Asian Americans Appointed To State Regulatory Boards

SACRAMENTO - Three Asian Americans were recently appointed to state regulatory committees by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown.

George Y. Suey was appointed to the Physical Therapy Examining Committee, which licenses and regulates physical therapists under the jurisdiction of the Division of Allied Health Professions of the Board of Medical Quality Assurance. Suey is district director of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance and is president of the Chinatown Senior Citizens Center, both of which are in SF.

Linda C. Wing was appointed to the Certified Shorthand Reporters Board, which certifies and regulates shorthand reporters under the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer AFfairs. She is a senior research associate with ARC Associates Inc. in Oakland.

Sandy Ouye Mori was appointed to the Medi-Cal therapeutic Drug Utilization and Review Committee, which sets standards for Therapeutic drug use, provides guidelines for monitoring and controlling drug misuse and establishes standards for dosage, duration and effectiveness of medications. She is the director of Kimochi Home in SF.

LEGAL

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on DEC 5, 1985, at 9:00 AM, at 1543-1545 Ocean Avenue, San Francisco, California, there will be a public sale by competitive bidding of the personal property left on the premises located at 1543-1545 Ocean Avenue, San Francisco, California, by the former tenants, NEAL EMERSON RAGLAND and OLGA RAGLAND, dba OCEAN AVENUE APPLIANCES. This sale is pursuant to Civil Code Section 1988. The personal properties are as follows:

1 Tappan Stove with Microwave Oven.
2 Gaffers & Sattler Refrigerator.
1 Desk with Chair.
6 Televisions.
1 AB Dick Copier 675.
1 Shelvador Refrigerator.
3 Wedgewood Holly Stoves.
1 General Electric Refrigerator.
1 Coldspot Refrigerator.
1 Sears Coldspot Frostless Refrigerator.
1 Westinghouse Dryer.
1 Heathkit Electronic Oven.
1 Whirlpool Dryer.
1 Vesta Stove.
1 Whirlpool Washer/Dryer Set.
1 File Cabinet with 4 Drawers.
1 Crosley Refrigerator.
1 Admiral Refrigerator.
1 SCM Copier 1200.
2 Sofa Chairs.
2 Twin Beds.
3 Dressers.
1 Long Kitchen Table.

Dated: November 18, 1985.

PAUL S. FONG, ESQ.
Attorney for Lessors
HOWARD JEW, ANNE JEW, and EDMUND JEW

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92531
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Hung Hing Trading Co., 9 Jason Court, San Francisco, CA 94133:
May Jong, 762 Sacramento St. San Francisco, CA 94108.
Danny Jong, 762 Sacramento St. San Francisco, CA 94108.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: May Jong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 22, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92602
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Meilleur Croissant, 500 Larkin St., San Francisco, CA 94102:
S.N.T. Corporation, 500 Larkin Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: S.N.T. Corporation
Nghia Xuan Dang, President
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 24, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92662
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Jun Limousine Service, 4131 California St., #3, San Francisco, CA 94118:
Byung Cheon Jun, 4131 California St., #3, San Francisco, CA 94118.
Byung Doo Jun, 321 23rd. Ave., #1, San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Byung Cheon Jun
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 28, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92671
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as S.I.N.A., 2651 Baker St., #A, San Francisco, CA 94123:
Mary Margaret Salter, 2651 Baker #A, San Francisco, CA 94123.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Maggie Salter
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 28, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 93177
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. Central Mechanical Co., 1238 38th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122:
2. Central Engineering Co., 1238 38th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122
Jerry Y. Cheng, 1238 38th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Jerry Y. Cheng
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 18, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.27,Dec.4,11,18,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 93291
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. Cresa Insurance Agency, 2. United Management, 576 Sacramento St., San Francisco, CA 94111:
Jim M. Fong, 1134 Clay St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Jim M. Fong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 21, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.27,Dec.4,11,18,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92687
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Madam's Little Beauty House, 610 6th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118:
Ming Chu Wang, 1575 Pine St., #1 San Francisco, CA 94109.
Wei-Ming Tu, 149 3rd. Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business is conducted by a limited partnership.
Signed: Ming Chu Wang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 28, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92968
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as ADA Win V.I.P. Tours, 2416 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA 94121:
Yiu Kuen Chan, 4402 California St., San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Yiu Kuen Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 7, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.13,20,27,Dec.4,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 93004
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as May's Place, 160 West Portal Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94127:
Gee Mee Syan Wong, 1821 Hyde St. #3, San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Gee Mee Syan Wong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 12, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.20,27,Dec.4,11,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 93137
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Peter Fisk Associates, 157 Beaver St., San Francisco, CA 94114:
Peter Fisk, 157 Beaver St., San Francsico, CA 94114.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Peter Fisk
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 14, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.20,27,Dec.4,11,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 93174
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Super Image Hair Design, 2324 Irving St., San Francisco, CA 94122:
Wai Yuen Cheng, 1100 Prague St. San Francisco, CA 94112.
Grace Wong Cheng, 1100 Prague St San Francisco, CA 94112.
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Wai Yuen Cheng
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 18, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.27,Dec.4,11,18,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92747
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Special Event Video, 1406 Burlingame Ave., Ste #64, Burlingame, CA 94010:
Gary Doyle Baca, 347 Primrose Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010.
Katarena Tway Baca, 347 Primrose Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010.
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Gary D. Baca
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 30, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92796
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Globia Trading Company, 610 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108:
Dun-Chung Chan, 345 Hyde St. Apt. 6, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Charlie Cheng Chu, 345 Hyde St. Apt. 3, San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by a limited partnership.
Signed: Dun-Chung Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 1, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92837
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. Twy Harp International 2. Ollo Int'l, 2645 Polk Street, Suite 308, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Mannan H. Latif, 2645 Polk St., #308, San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Mannan H. Latif
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 4, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.13,20,27,Dec.4,1985.

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 85637
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: B & F Printing Shop, 539 Eddy Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in County on Feb., 5, 1985.
Binh Cung Ly, 328A 19th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business was conducted by an individual
Signed: Bing Cung Ly
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on Novemebr 8, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Nov.13,20,27,Dec.4,1985

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 81411
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Low Construction Company, 2206 - 32nd. Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in County on August 7, 1984.
Low Sam Ho Som, 2206 - 32nd. Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
This business was conducted by an individual
Signed: Sam Low, owner.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on November 12, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Nov.20,27,Dec.4,11,1985

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 90784
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Kim Son Sam Nhung Duoc Hang, 614 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.
Xuong Qui Truong, 555A 4th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
Voung Xuan Tieu, 679 45th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business was conducted by a general partnership
Signed: Vuong Xuan Tieu
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on October 22, 1985.
Pub.Dates:Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27, 1985

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92914
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. Investment Art International, 2412 Atherton St., Berkeley, CA 94704:
2. International Art Investment, 2412 Atherton St., Berkeley, CA 94704. 3. Art Investment International, 2412 Atherton St., Berkeley, CA 94704.
Diendo Paratore, 2412 Atherton St. Berkeley, CA 94704.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Diendo Paratore
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 6, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.20,27,Dec.4,11,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 93260
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Rainbow Kids, 878 Sacramento St., San Francisco, CA 94108:
Alice Ngar-Lai Lee, 1622 42nd. Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122.
May Yee Lee, 80 Iris, San Francisco, CA 94118.
Cynthia Mung-Yi Yee, 48 Canterbury Dr., Daly City, CA 94015.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Alice Ngar-Lai Lee
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 20, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.27,Dec.4,11,18,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 93268
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as George's Janitorial Service, 66 Elsie, San Francisco, CA 94110:
George R. Buckman, 66 Elsie, San Francisco, CA 94110.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: George R. Buckman
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 20, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.27,Dec.4,11,18,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92839
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Chang's Trading Co., 427 Stockton St., #810A, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Frank Wong Chang, 427 Stockton St., #810, San Francisco, CA 94108
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Frank Wong Chang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 4, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92877
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Reiko, 722 Bush St., San Francisco, CA 94109:
Reiko Fujiwara, 1571 9th Avenue, #2, San Francisco, CA 94122.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Reiko Fujiwara
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 5, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.20,27,Dec.4,11,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92922
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Strategic Edge, 3255 Laguna, #6, San Francisco, CA 94123:
David Elliot Lewis, 3255 Laguna, #6, San Francisco, CA 94123.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: David Elliot Lewis, Ph.D.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 6, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.13,20,27,Dec.4,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92955
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Global Service Co., 631 Howard St., San Francisco, CA 94105:
James V. Chung, 1306 Claiborne Drive, Walnut Creek, CA 94598.
Suzana J.M. Tai, 823 45th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: James V. Chung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Nov. 7, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.20,27,Dec.4,11,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92311
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Blue Charcoal Design, 1490 40th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122:
Abraham K. Tang, 1490 40th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122.
Terence C.H. Fung, 6509 California St., San Francisco, CA 94121.
Alan Chan, 1243 Powell St., San Francisco, CA 94133.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Abraham K. Tang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 15, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov.13,20,27,Dec.4,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92492
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Golden Gate "Tofu", 1265 Griffith Street, San Francisco, CA 94124:
Robert Chen, 40 Crestline Ave., Daly City, CA 94015.
Mya Aung Maung, 288 St Catherine Dr. Daly City, CA 94015.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Robert Chen
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 21, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92525
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Kim Son Ginseng Co., 614 Kearny Street, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Xuong Qui Truong, 555A 4th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94118.
Vuong Xuan Tieu, 679 45th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Vuong Xuan Tieu
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 22, 1985.
Pub. dates: Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27,1985.

華埠人語

南加州華人應及早商討對策

南加州亞裔人士衆多的蒙特利公園市，近有白人提案法定英文爲唯一官方語文，得三千三百人簽名，本來可以放進明年四月的市選，但上週該市律師李察特・莫烈盧裁定提案在措辭上不合法律語文準則，拒把提案列進市選項目中。

對該市亞裔及其他少數民族人士來說，可鬆了一口氣。但心懷歧見的種族主義絕不會就此罷休。他們一定會再聘律師，把提案措辭修改妥當，下次市選時再次呈上。

希望南加州華裔與其他少數民族及白人開明人士團結起來，及早商討對策！

（劉池光）

下午茶座

自然規律難免 應變之道可求

朋友甲君得病入院治療，今已康復，他對我們說，病中所得的感受有：一是健康可貴，二是對醫療工作者及朋友們關切的感激，三是禍福無常。

我說：「一般人對『禍福無常』這概念難以接受。我們總是以爲『惡有惡報，善有善報』，以爲好人長壽，歹徒命短。以爲積德者得福，作惡者損壽。所以雖然在生活中明知禍福無常，常見有爲青年得病喪生，而爲非作歹的奸人却大搖大擺地活到七八十歲，但心中總難接受這自然規律。」

乙君：「而且世人會說，若世上沒有報應因果，豈非難以勸人從善。」

丙君說：「我看我們爲善不應該要求報答。雖然古語有話『皇天報應，的然不爽』！但前人也不是都要求『現眼報』，大多數相信祖上有陰德，可報在來世，可澤及子孫……。」

朋友甲說：「我相信禍福無常。但在病床上還有一些感想：生老病死是自然規律，無人能免，但却可學應變之道。也就是說，得病後有的人極之悲觀，反而使病況加重。有的人處之泰然，更且在多方面帮助家人適應。」

我說：「這眞是一個很大的分別。同是病者，兩人的觀點態度適然不同。」

甲君繼續說：「我再在想：如果有幸病癒，生活上要重作安排。也就是說，從前做事雜亂無章，每天吃喝工作睡覺，從不問句『爲什麼』。今天在病中警覺：人生實有盡期。所以今後事情要先看大小輕重，重作安排。每天要看什麼事要先做，什麼事可押後，什麼事不可不做，什麼事大可免去。」

丙君說：「一言驚醒夢中人。我也有一些書信要寫，一些人情要答。拖了已有好幾個月，明天要去做了！」

甲君說：「大家別怨我多言。我還在想：這次病後得到康復。如上天賜壽，多活三十年，有些什麼打算？」我們都沒有做聲。他繼續說：「如只得三年，又有些什麼打算呢？」（陳志福）

中國通訊

國際建築學家重視黃土窰洞

△北京訊：國際建築學家近在此舉行學術會議，討論中國窰洞。現在黃河流域有約四千萬人居住在窰洞中。任震英工程師稱：「窰洞冬暖夏涼，造價便宜，不佔農田，節省能源，更有可擴大活動空間的好處。」近年建築家已在陝西、河南、山西和甘肅進行窰洞改革試驗，以求改善防潮、通風、採光和抗震等問題。

△廣州訊：中華書局將出版「孫中山全集」，全書十二卷，在明年孫中山先生一百廿周年誕辰前印畢。此集在編輯時查閱大量檔案資料，參考了台灣「國父全集」等文獻，並得到海外華人提供珍貴歷史資料。

△杭州訊：座落於浙江省鄞縣的梁山伯廟遺址將修復。該廟創建於唐文宗大和七年（公元八三三年）。在原址上按原樣修建梁祝墓冢，碑文按明朝所立碑仿製，上刻「晉封英台義婦冢」。日後將建鴛鴦樓及蝴蝶賓館等旅遊服務設施。

△台北訊：中原大學醫學工程學系張恒雄教授受慕光盲人重建中心委託，近研製成一具盲人用有聲計算機，外形與一般電腦相同，只是在結構上加一語言合成器，把數值唸出。這機若加上介面卡，可連接鬧鐘和點字機，爲盲人生活提供方便。

△西安訊：陝西省耀縣農民耕地時發現七件漢代巨型鐵釜，較戰國、秦、漢墓出土的陶釜和銅釜容積大好幾倍。其中保存完好的有兩件，肩下有釘蓋紋和四面花草圖案紋飾。在出土地方還發現紅藍兩色燒結土及冶煉鐵渣。專家推斷可能是漢代軍輜炊器鑄造場遺址。

△北京訊：美中計劃合資成立一個改裝世界上所有波音七二七—二〇〇型客機的企業。中國由航天工業部所屬公司參與計劃把兩台新型發動機代替原來的三台，並加長機身，增加座位十八個，改造駕駛艙，使機艙人員從三名減至兩名。估計每機改裝費用達一千五百萬美元。

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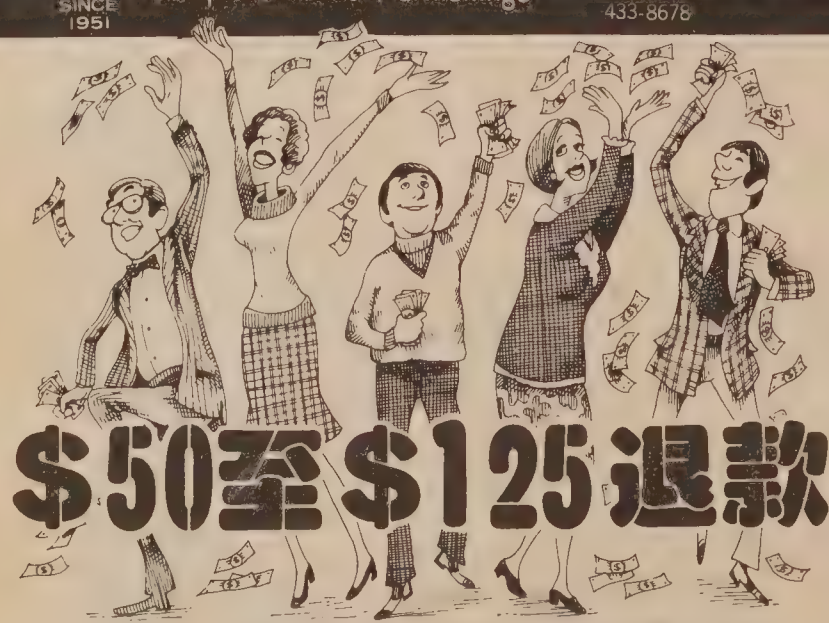

由七月起到八月底是閣下換新雪櫃好機會，太平洋煤電公司(P. G. & E.)爲節約能源，特聯合(G. E.)通用電器及各大電器廠，舉行少用慳電雪櫃退款，令用者減低煤電費，舉例閣下如買

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上述優待，只有煤電工商協會之會員商號售出，才有退款權利，雷根公司是煤電協會唯一華商會員，當爲華僑及顧客爭取協會退款權益。

（請親來詢問退款詳情，恕不在電話作覆）

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故國風光

昆明西山

一七〇、　秦儒

昆明的風景，還在西山和滇池兩區，各攬其勝。

西山距昆明大約三十華里，是由「華亭山」、「太華山」、「太平山」、「羅漢山」等許多座峰巒組合而成的，聳立在滇池兩岸，依山形和想像，在歷史上還有「卧佛山」「睡美人山」的種種雅稱，同時傳播許多哀感頑艷，情趣動人的故事。譬如說西山和滇池吧。相傳古代有一個美貌多情的少婦，丈夫被酋長抓去，送到遠方做了奴隸，年復一年的不見回來，她朝朝思慕，夜夜啼哭，流下的淚水，漸漸聚積，匯成了滇池。她自己也因爲哀傷過度，倒下來死去了，化成了西山。舊中國的封建道德，提倡節婦孝子，社會上往往編出許多歌頌她們的神話故事，廣爲流傳，也起了潛移默化，勸世警俗的作用。講起來，實在比批鬥的强制方式，斯文有效得多。

西山群峰，除羅漢山石骨磷峋，別的幾座都是層林疊翠，古木成蔭。許多名勝古跡，大多就分布在這些山澗之中。

華亭山在西山腹部，是遊覽西山的第一站。據說原來是大理國（古西南夷的國家）宋朝時代鄯闡侯的別墅故址，後來毀於兵火，到青代重修規模也擴大了。寺內有天王殿、大雄寶殿、撞鐘樓等建築。殿宇巍峨，氣勢雄偉。大殿內有三尊三世佛金身塑像，兩側壁上塑了五百羅漢，各具神態，工藝非常精巧。寺內外花木繁茂，尤以杜鵑花（俗稱映山紅）月季，遍木如染，香客遊人，川流不絕。

三清閣是個道院，在西山羅漢岩上，順沿石階而上，有凌官殿、玉皇閣、三清閣、呂祖殿、凌霄閣等九層十二座殿閣，石廊石室，都是在險峻峭削的石壁上鑿砌的，遠望像是空中樓閣。據傳說這些工程，斷續的進行了七十多年，其艱鉅可知，被稱爲「西山絕境」。

龍門是最精萃的地方，要從三清閣穿過「別有洞天」的狹窄石道，再循石級上到石室的平台，繼續向南行進，通過一條傍山的隧道，就到了「慈雲洞」。洞內有觀音菩薩坐像。其門楹、藻井、及一切裝飾，都是就原來的岩石鑿成的。洞外還有平台、石欄，這裡名人題詠的石刻最多。再經隧道石階，便見到「龍門」石坊。進去有石室叫「達天閣」。這裡供奉的只有一尊魁星點斗的雕像，形態生動。也有香爐供器遊龍的浮雕等，無一不是在岩石上精雕細刻的。室外是月台，沿邊有石欄環護，可以憑欄下視，百丈懸岩，驚心動魄。滇池就在視野中，看不到邊際。壁上刻有一付對聯：「仰看宛離天尺五，憑臨恰在水中央。」確是寫實的佳作。此處公認爲滇中第一勝境。

A·Z 日用英語　時間

㈢早上是morning 或in the morning. 中午是noon 或at noon. 下午是afternoon 或 in the afternoon. 黃昏是 evening 或 in the evening. 晚間是 night 或 at night. 上午可縮寫爲 a.m. 下午是 p.m. 所以上午十時半可寫爲 10:30 a.m.，下午十一時三刻是 11:45 p.m.。

我早上八時去工作。 I went to work at 8 in the morning.
我中午十二時去吃午飯。I left for lunch at 12 noon.
我在下午四時回家去。I went home at 4 this afternoon.
他在下午七時來吃飯。He is coming for dinner at 7 p.m.
你今天晚上有空嗎？Do you have time this evening?
請來跟我們一同吃飯。 Please join us for dinner.
請在七時半左右來。 Please come around 7:30.
我可以來接你。I can pick you up in the evening.
我在六時會你。I will meet you at 6.
再見。今晚再見。Good-bye. I'll see you in the evening.

（六十四）

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說故事　講歷史

南朝—陳（七）

第三十一章　胡靜廬

梁武帝貪得土地，想檢便宜，招納了侯景，結果引起內亂，倒是喪失了大片的國土。東魏取得淮南和廣陵（今揚州）；西魏取得益州、漢中、襄陽；江陵說是蕭詧的封國，實際上在西魏守軍監視下，也等於西魏的屬土（東魏、西魏、北齊都是與南朝同時存在的北朝代變遷，下章將加敘述）。在建康鎮守的王僧辯陳霸先保有長江南岸地區，僅自上遊巴陵（湖南岳陽）至建康的地區。公元五五四年，他們知道元帝蕭繹被殺，次年就在建康擁立元帝的兒子蕭方智為帝（梁敬帝），後來陳霸先殺了王僧辯總攬朝政，因為他抗擊齊兵，削平叛亂，累建奇功，聲威大振，晉位相國，封為陳公，公元五五七年便逼梁敬帝遜讓陳霸先即帝位，改國號為陳，稱陳武帝，梁朝歷四主凡五十六年至此滅亡。南朝進入了第四個朝代。

陳武帝在位不到四年，病死建康。由侄兒陳蒨繼立，稱陳文帝，再傳到陳宣帝，前後三十五年，連年都在與北齊、北周經常作戰，始終偏促在江南一隅，不能發展。偏偏宣帝死後，接位的兒子陳叔寶（稱陳後主）又是一個驕奢淫佚，不親政務的昏君，便加速了它的滅亡。

陳後主是中國歷史上有名的花花公子。他每天沉湎在酒色之中，不問國家大事。總是邀集一些大臣、文士、詩人、詞客，和寵愛的八個姬妾雜坐一起飲酒取樂。他在光昭殿前，疑起「臨春」、「結綺」、「望仙」三座樓閣，以沉香、檀木為欄杆，以黃金、翠玉為裝飾，都是東晉以來沒有見過的奢華建築。陳後主最寵愛的張麗華、孔貴嬪不離左右，甚至批閱公文，他都擁抱着張麗華坐在膝上，聽她的意見決定。於是朝官們都通過宦臣和張麗華勾結賣官鬻爵，包攬詞訟，無所不為。宰相孔範，還與孔貴嬪結為兄妹，引進一批無才無德的官僚欺騙玩弄陳後主，政治敗壞到極點。

公元五八八年隋文帝發兵五十一萬大舉伐陳，陳叔寶聽到消息，仍舊縱酒作詩，歌舞不輟。美女們還在歌唱著名的艷曲「玉樹後庭花」和「臨春樂」。（唐代詩人杜牧寫的「商女不知亡國恨，隔江猶唱後庭花」就是引用這個故事）兵臨城下，有人報告他，他還大笑說從前北齊三度來攻，北周兵也來過兩次，都大敗而回，這次隋兵進攻，眞是不接受歷史教訓！對諸將告急，依舊不管。五八九年隋軍大舉渡江，建康陷落，攻入宮城，陳叔寶才驚慌失措，帶着孔張兩愛姬躲進景陽殿的一口枯井裡去，隋兵搜索，發見井裡有人聲，才用繩索把他拉出了，兵士們還驚奇為何如此沉重，豈知竟是陳叔寶、孔貴嬪、張麗華三個人。兵士搜查皇宮，還發現了陳叔寶床下有許多將領的告急文書，都原封未拆的丟在那裡，皇帝顢頇昏庸到這個田地，眞是少有的了。

陳朝短短了三十三年，作為南朝的一個最後朝代滅於隋。隋是楊堅在北周統一北朝以後奪取天下的。到南朝陳滅亡，大分裂的南北朝同時終結，中國在隋朝，又歸統一了。

燼餘拾掇

蘇聯志願空軍（二）

自來纂寫歷史的，無論古今中外，能一秉公正立場的實在太少。中國抗日戰爭史，國民黨寫的和共產黨寫的，立場各異，內容便不相同（最近共產黨提出了合理修正戰史的意見）。所以向來治史的都主張博採裨官野史（私家的記載），故老遺聞，由後代人超越時空，客觀的進行修訂增補，才能求精求實。我們有過親身經歷的人，更會有這種體會。

一九三七年九月蘇聯志願空軍到中國參加抗日戰爭，首先就駐在南昌。我是當時的接待人員之一。一九四〇年我在三十一集團軍湯恩伯總部主持戰地民政，那裡也有蘇聯軍事顧問，都是根據援助協定派來工作的。可惜當時我的日記和攝影都在屢次事變中遺失了。這些蘇聯人的姓名無法想得起來。還有，過去中國學校沒有學習俄語的。抗戰時期的俄語翻譯人員多數是北滿俄國人辦的學校的畢業生。湯部的翻譯官二人，一個是程道源，哈爾濱工專的畢業生。我們由於言語不通，與蘇聯顧問交往很少。

南昌是中國空軍的重要基地之一，一九三七年初在那裡成立了空軍第三軍區司令部（空軍由軍事委員會航空委員會統轄，蔣夫人宋美齡當時任祕書長）。還有和意大利合辦的中央飛機製造廠，有航空機械學校等。郊區青雲譜附近新建築的飛機場，跑道最長最堅實，助航設備比較完備。蘇聯空軍（援助協定有兩個空軍大隊轟炸機一百架，戰鬥機一四八架）就以此為基地。當時南昌不能算進步的都市，具備現代設備的建築，只有勵志社和洪都招待所兩處。招待所平常是旅館，規模不算大。勵志社是蔣夫人主持的一個含宗教意味的文化集會地方，有些像基督教青年會，平常大都是軍人在活動，差不多成了軍人俱樂部。那裡有禮堂，有舞廳，有泳池，有宿舍，管理人員多數是教會學校畢業生，比較西化，因此就決定借它作蘇軍招待所了。中央派來兩個俄語翻譯，事務仍舊是勵志社的原班人馬，生活物質的供應就由江西省政府派了我在那裡協同勵志社處理。

蘇聯派來的志願空軍，大都是四十歲邊緣的退伍人員，體格不錯。一九一四年第一次歐戰，（德奧同盟國與英法俄協約國作戰）一九一七年俄國十月革命（布爾什維克大革命推翻沙俄帝國），空軍都沒有起過大作用，看來這批人的技術經驗都是普普通通的，文化程度也不高。蘇聯援助（是要付價的，並不是贈送）的飛機也是舊式的機種。單翼的戰鬥機，機身粗短，運轉並不靈活，功能還比不上我們獻機祝壽自美國買的「P四〇」，比日本〇式戰鬥機性能就更差。四引擎的重轟炸機外貌雄偉，起飛慢，快度低，所以後來在空戰中損失很大。

我們只負責照顧和安排志願空軍的生活，每天用大座車送去機場，接回宿舍。軍事行動，我們僅是從人數上去瞭解，從表情上去觀察，一九三七年十月以後，日機空襲南昌的次數逐漸增加，中國沒有制空權，敵機長驅直入，志願軍人機的損失，隨着擴大，我們每天陪他們晚餐，座席不斷減少就知道他們的犧牲大，想起「古來征戰幾人還」的詩句，心中有無限的感慨。一九三八年初日軍向贛湘進逼，蘇聯志願空軍調去川南基地，不久時間，援機損失殆盡，這個志願機隊便全部撤銷了。自始至終，沒有什麼成績表現。

（六十三、胡靜廬）

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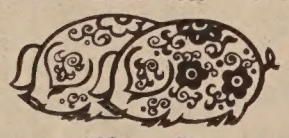
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社論

中國政局影響海外華人社區

研究美國華人歷史人士都知道中國政局與美國華人社區有着密切的連繫。中國的興衰、民生的貧富、國內是戰是和，都跟移民人數多寡有直接關連，還會左右美國華人社區的政治局面和文化生活，更會影響美國華人的心態與意志。

在過去數十年間，雖然部分美國華人贊成中國在多方面的改革，但也許不少人士不滿北京和台北的僑務政策。

衆所周知，中國在四人帮橫行之時，任何人有所謂「海外關係」都會被批被鬥。不知多少僑眷因此而受到牽連。南洋華人在飽受種族歧視之際，也埋怨中國過去的若干强硬政策對他們不利。

海外華人對台北的「雙重國籍」和僑務政策也有怨言。「雙重國籍」無疑是個不合時宜的政策，這對海外華人固然有害，對台北在力求爭取國際地位上也無補益。此外台北僑務政策仍以伸手控制世界各地華人社區爲要務。無視華人社區趨向獨立與本地化的實況，結果只能製造社區的內爭和分裂，不滿情緒由此而生。

因此近年一些人士認爲美國華人社區應該切斷與中國的連繫，認爲只有如此才能投進美國的大溶爐。我們不同意這看法。事實上不管我們抱着什麼政治上或文化上的觀點，是贊成或反對中國的政策，中國政局還是一樣會影響着世界各地的華人。

美國華人當前急務自然是解決我們社區的各種問題。但我們同樣要關注和瞭解中國的局面和政策。

（上期第十九頁社論之末段，原爲誤植，謹此致歉。）

（接上頁）

一。緬甸以西的印度，華裔人口約有二萬人。同時，在該地區又有八萬多爲西藏難民。在中東近東地區，華裔人口爲數不多，而且多來自回教人士。至於亞洲東北的日本，有華裔五萬八千名；而在南韓只剩下二萬人。

美國由於其政治、經濟情勢的穩定，早已成爲華人海外的避難所。在美國約有一百一十萬華人爲美國的永久居民。加拿大自從廢除排華法案後，華人人口自一九五〇年間的二萬三千名，在八〇年代一躍爲三十二萬五千人。其他在巴拿馬有華人三萬三千人、墨西哥有二萬人，而在瓜地馬拉也有一萬四千名華人。

南美洲最早華人聚居地爲祕魯，人口爲五萬二千人。但華人人口最多的處所則在巴西。

華人在大洋洲的人數大約有十七萬人。其中澳洲有十二萬、紐西蘭有二萬、大溪地也有二萬人。

另一華人人口成長最快的地區爲歐洲。在一九五〇年代，整個西歐的華人總數不過一萬二人名，而今日已增爲五十六萬七千名。全歐華人人口密度最高之處，乃在英國。共有二十三萬人。其原因乃在於香港及其他英屬殖民移民英國的華人日增之故。法國也因由法屬中南半島華人的移民益多而躍居歐洲華人密度第二高的國家。共有華人二十二萬人。

全球華人人口最少之處在非洲，總數只不過八萬人。而在華人密集的南非，又因近年來其政治情勢的不穩定，華人有逐漸減少的趨勢。

一九八〇年代的海外華人後裔，其祖籍成分甚爲分歧。除了老一輩的華裔原籍爲廣府、潮州、閩南、客家、海南島、福州、廣西之外，近代更有華人自台灣、上海、山東、雲南，以及中國其他省份而來。而在種族上來分，除了漢人之外，更有印度的藏人以及在近東的回教徒。

海外華人在許多地區都直接受當地政治所左右。舉例來說，菲律賓禁止外人擁有零售商店；印尼限制外籍工人；馬來西亞禁止華人從事某些行業；南越命令華人入越籍；以及緬甸强行徵收華人商業等等。那些地區的種種限制與不自由，也迫使華人向其他地區尋求托身的處所。因此，也引起了現代海外華人的大遷徙。

今日大多數華裔，儘管在情感、社會以及經濟上仍與祖國有牽連。但事實上，已不再認爲自身爲祖國的延續。許多海外華人，行偏崎嶇痛苦的道路，也逐漸向所托身的國度認同。

（本文作者麥禮謙）

圖爲沈離在「鳳還巢」中的眉眼。

社區消息

★本市第四衛生局定十二月六日下午一時半至三時半主辦「活血强心飲食治癖」班，收費二元。地點美臣街一四九〇九號（五五八—二三〇八）。

★本市基督教聯會定十一月廿八日上午十一時假座跑華街一四五〇號救世軍禮堂舉行感恩節聯合崇拜，由劉翼凌證道，各堂牧師勸禮。

★華裔教師聯會定十二月五日五至七時假朱大街一四〇〇號華美學校舉行茶會，並討論花園角發展計劃。

☆東北衛生服務處定十二月一日晚九時半於有綫電視廿二台華語廣播播映「工作場所運動」節目，由招劍蘭主講及示範。

☆柏克萊（卜技利）亞裔就業輔導中心爲外國學生舉辦英語訓練班，可爲海外學生發學生證。地點大學路一二二二號（五四八—六七〇〇）

圖爲李寶春于「上天台」一劇演出之劇照。

★華埠男青年會本週開辦劍擊班，歡迎十二至十七歲男女少年參加。星期一三下午四至五時初級班，地點沙加緬度街八五五號。

★屋崙華人服務社「電腦常識訓練班」接受十六至廿一歲低入息及已離校者申請。每天受訓五小時，爲期十六週。可電八三五—八四九七向陳桂馨報名。

★聖荷西市美亞社區協進會近辦老人初級英語會話班及老人公寓、房屋福利、醫療福利等講座。可電九九八—一五四四與王楚鴻聯絡。

☆華埠亞洲婦女服務中心主辦「就業預備班」，由余翠珍主持，指導尋找工作者如何填寫履歷表，申請表和應付面試。由十二月三日至十九日每星期二三四下午二至四時上課。費用十元（七八八。一〇〇八）。

☆戴維斯加大梁靜源教授組織的「沙加緬度三角洲早期華農展覽」最近在州長辦公室走廊展出。州務卿余江月桂並向梁氏頒授獎狀。

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知新結又兩舊訪既行之山金辦僑東廣

（本報三藩市訊）來自廣東省僑務辦公室接待處一行四人，在處長何珠的率領下，抵三藩市作四日訪問。

何珠解釋該行主要目的爲「訪舊友，結新交。對於美加僑胞獻華裔對廣東省近年建設的貢獻，也藉此行親表謝忱。

該行四名僑務辦公室代表的主要服務對象爲美加地區的華裔。何珠等也趁此行考察加華裔社區實況、聽取華裔意見，以資廣東省僑務工作參考之用。

何也解釋自一九五五年以來，周恩來總理即藉當時印尼華僑身份問題，宣佈中國政府承認單一國籍的立場。當地華裔有權依當地法律選擇任一國籍。

何珠說：「在華僑選擇爲僑居地公民時，即自動解除爲中國公民之身份。」至於其擁有僑民身份，後想加入中國國籍者，則需經過申請手續。

何也指出全中國自國務院起，下至省院市，各行政單位內皆設有僑務辦公室。該辦公室工作範圍包括：「保護歸僑、僑眷，並負責執行中央制定的僑務政策。」

他說明在各級僑務辦公室內除設有接待處外，更有宣傳、經濟、安置等處，分別負責不同服務項目。至於接待處的主要工作，何表示該處負責爲華僑、華裔，以及香港、台灣人士服務。該處一般工作爲監督並管理其所屬下如中國旅行社之工作。至於各地僑社組團到中國觀光時，亦由該處接待。

何處長並於二十日記者會中簡報說明近年來廣東一省開發之情況。他表示，自一九七九年中國對外開放以來，廣東省因地利人便，是以在對內建設一項中，比其他省分超出許多。

他說：「自一九七九年至一九八四年間，廣東一省簽有經濟合同有五萬多宗；而吸收外匯投資，亦超過七十二億五千多萬。而以上兩項成果，爲廣東省提供了四十幾萬名工作機會。」

他繼續舉例說，去年廣東省的工業成長率爲百分之八點九。他也指出，許多投資用在鄉下，如此可使廣東鄉下人民雖不務農，亦可投入工廠工作，澈底發揮了「離土不離鄉」政策。

何處長對於近年落實僑務政策的方計，也略作說明。他說該政策可分落實人，以及落實房屋兩方面着手。

首先從落實人方面，則有保護歸僑，僑眷等做法。其中包括許多於土地改革初期，因有海外關係遭致改變身份的家庭，如今得以變更爲其原來身份。

其次落實房屋的問題，則以房屋被沒收日期，來決定其歸還日期。何指出，一般於文化大革命以前被佔據的房屋，多在七九年以後，獲致歸還。歸還方式爲，由申請人出示房屋契約，並填寫表格等。

中國的華僑政策——直接參與當地社會

【本報綜合報導】中華人民共和國在過去三十年來對華僑的政策上，强調海外華人應與所居地之當地人士認同。該政策與台灣方面，可謂大異其趣。

台灣方面的華僑政策，乃沿自國民政府時期于一九二九年通過的國籍法。該法採用「血緣主義原則—子女國籍以父母國籍爲依歸」的慣例，而不以出生地爲依歸。

總而言之，台灣的國民黨政府，將其對海外華人社區的干涉行動，對其要求效忠以及利用其爲台灣外交工具等作法，均言之有據。更有甚者，台灣方面視其對海外華裔的司法制裁權，爲其權利及責任。

華裔新聞界人士劉宜良（江南）的被刺，以及「國際日報」發行人李亞頻的被捕，可謂該政策下的最佳例證。

中國的華僑政策，相對的，却因其鼓勵華人直接參與當地社會，直接影響了國籍，不干預以及安置歸僑等方針。

就國籍方面來說，中國非但不承認雙重國籍，反而鼓勵海外華人在可能的情況下，儘量歸化爲當地公民。

這種單一國籍的問題，在一九五七年二月舉行的首屆人民代表大會上，即明確昭示。

此外，中國政府也有三說明：「自願歸化爲當地公民者，即不再持有中國國籍。他們應對其選擇的國家效忠。」

對于有些不願或無法取得當地合法公民身份的海外華人，中國一方面承認其中國國籍身份；另一方面則呼籲華僑尊重當地法律、習俗和宗教信仰。中國也禁止華僑干預當地政治。

對上述身份，則以中國公民僑居各地視之。中國政府將給予完全的保護。

至于那些受當地政府迫害或被迫離開僑居地的華人，中國政府將歡迎其重返祖國，並作妥善安排。例如一九五〇年代馬來亞的華人、六〇年代的印度與印尼、以及七〇年代的越南與柬埔寨。

正如中央統一戰線工作部副部長方方于一九五九年說：「政府決定並準備迎接海外的同胞回國。不管他們有五十萬、一百萬或好幾百萬，我們全部歡迎。」

在過去三十多年來東南亞的反華暴動事件，已迫使幾千萬華僑回返中國。最近的例子是在一九七八年自越南逃出的華人難民中，中國政府收容了二十八萬人。

不落的紅日——海外華人綜論

（本報專稿）根據台灣方面資料顯示，目前在中國以外的華裔人口超過了二千六百萬人。如此，庶幾可證實所謂「太陽永照華人人口」的說法。如今在全世界各大洲，除了南極洲以外，處處可見中國人的蹤跡。

華人早在幾世紀前，即開始向外發展移民，當時其移民自日本遠至印度，更至印尼南部。幾世紀以來，移民的成份包括商人、手工藝人、冒險家或政治避難者。然而，在十九世紀期間，移民的性質有所改變。

當時，帝制中國內既有的經濟與政治問題，更因西方列强侵略而加劇。許多西方國家更因意欲在世界經濟上佔一席地位。而大量引進廉價勞工在農場或礦場上做工。這種趨勢，導致十九世紀中大約有三百萬華工的大量出口。

十九世紀末葉，西方許多國家已開發至某一程度而不再需要倚賴華工開發時，許多限制華人移民的條例法規紛紛出現。進美國一八八二年的「排華法案」以後、加拿大、澳洲、紐西蘭、南非以及拉丁美洲許多國家，也相繼援用該惡例。

一九四九年，中華人民共和國的成立，雖然使得百年來的政治內亂和列强瓜分的局面告一段落。中國大陸和台灣均對移民有所限制。同時，其他國家相對的也對中國移民設限。在過去幾十年中，情況大爲轉變，而自中國的大量移民向外發展的情勢，也暫時和緩下來。

今日，百分之九十身於中國土地之外的華裔，留在亞洲。其中港澳地區因地近中國，所以華裔人口有五百六十萬之多。其餘大部分在南洋一帶。根據一九八二—八三年海外華人經濟手册提供資料顯示，華裔在印尼有六百十五萬、泰國有四百八十萬、馬來西亞有四百一十萬、新加坡有一百九十萬、菲律賓有一百萬、緬甸有七十萬。中南半島曾有一百五十萬華裔，但在七〇年代越戰和排華，逃難在外者有三分之

（轉下頁）